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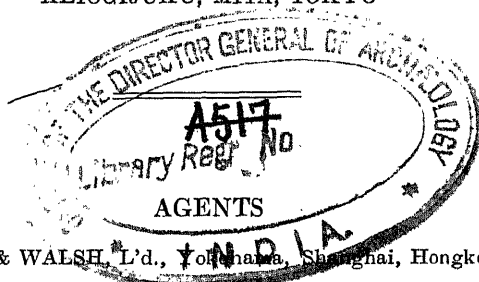
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A SURVEY OF THE SATSUMA DIALECT

IN THREE PARTS

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Preface.

The Satsuma dialect is dying, and the present survey is a belated attempt to preserve a knowledge of its linguistic peculiarities for posterity. In this task, I have been anticipated by the Dairyū Jinjō Shogakkō Kyōiku-kwai, which compiled a short vocabulary of the dialect in 1906 with the title of *Kagoshima-go to Futsū-go*; the Kagoshima Shiritsu Kyōiku-kwai with a glossary of 248 pages entitled *Kagoshima Hogen-Shū*, appearing in 1907; and by Prof. Murabayashi, once a teacher of the Japanese language in the First Prefectural Normal School, the author of a Grammar published in 1908, the *Kagoshima Go-hō*. These three works have been revised and incorporated in this survey with the help of Prof. Saitarō Ōgura, of the Second Prefectural Middle School, and two of his students. Every dialect word and phrase has been written down from the lips of these Kagoshima people, a fact which explains some of the divergencies of phonetic notation in my paper. This notation is a self-explanatory modification of Dr. Hepburn's *Romaji*. My grammatical terminology is borrowed from Prof. Chamberlain. My thanks are due to these gentlemen and to the Rev. H. B. Schwartz and Prof. W. W. McLaren for much assistance.

The 7th Higher School,
Kagoshima, Japan, 1913.

A SURVEY OF THE SATSUMA DIALECT.

Introductory.

History records that Central Japan was settled by people coming from the West and South, and to this day, the Western dialects, though not necessarily more divergent from modern Tōkyō speech than the dialects of Yonczawa, Aomori and the North, have remained more faithful to archaic Japanese. One instance of this fidelity will suffice, the pronunciation of ㄅ ㄅ as *kwa* instead of *ka*; e.g. Kyōto, *kwashi*, Tōkyō, *kashi*. These minor variations may be learned from Prof. Chamberlain's "Colloquial Japanese," and the mispronunciations of Tōkyō speakers are most faithfully noted in Dr. Edward's "Etude Phonétique de la Langue Japonaise."

Kyushu dialects possess all of the characteristics of the other western dialects, but diverge more widely in the matter of vocabulary and pronunciation. This has already been shown by Mr. G. B. Sansom in his patient "Notes on Dialectical Usages in Nagasaki District," *T. A. S. J.* Vol. XXXVIII, Pt. III., where he makes mention of the Satsuma dialect as being far removed from the speech of Tōkyō. Prof. Chamberlain, in his "Essay in Aid of a Grammar and Dictionary of the Luchuan Language," *T. A. S. J.* Vol. XXIII, Supplement, notes that "The Satsuma dialect resembles Luchuan in certain points" but "though very hard for a native of Tōkyō to make out, . . . scarcely betrays any learning towards the grammatical peculiarities of the sister tongue to the south;" and this passage may be taken as an expression of the double aim of my present survey, which has for its object the determination of the exact function of the Satsuma dialect in preserving any transitional forms connecting Tōkyō with Luchu.

As Satsuma, politically, included the Amami-Ōshima archipelago, islands which had a Luchuan-speaking population but whose speech is now full of borrowed Satsuma expressions and Japanese words, I might be thought to have made some study of the language of these islands. This has proved impossible, and we must wait for the results of the study of the missionaries of the Foreign Missionary Society of Paris, who are stationed at the port of Naze and in three

out-lying villages. Conversation with these gentlemen has convinced me that the real transition forms which we need are to be found there, even though Prof. Chamberlain felt that "Japanese political predominance, and constant intercourse during three centuries, have almost Japonised the island."

I also regret that I am not qualified to express an opinion upon the history of the Satsuma dialect. Is it the time-worn remnant of an hypothetical Hayato or Kumaso language? How much of the dialect came from Kamakura with the first Shimazu in early medieval times? Are *all* the peculiar words mere shibboleths imposed for political reasons in the times of Hideyoshi and Shimazu Yoshihisa, Iyeyasu and Shimazu Yoshihiro? How much change was effected by Shimazu Shigehide, a century ago, when he endeavoured to spread the use of Ōsaka fashions of speech? What of the manifold differences of pronunciation in Kagoshima city, and in each *gun* or district of the province? Though I have secured the opinions of qualified Japanese upon these points, I leave the interrogations to mark some of the more difficult problems.

PART I.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DIALECT.

FROM THE JAPANESE OF THE SATSUMA KEMMON-KI.

(“RECORDS OF OBSERVATIONS IN SATSUMA.”)

It is a well known fact that there are two provinces in the extremities of our country where the language of the inhabitants cannot be understood by Tōkyō people, viz.—Mutsu in the North, and Satsuma in the South. When I first went to Satsuma, I was greatly embarrassed because I could not understand what the common people said. If one were to live like the ordinary traveller, lodging in the hotels of Kagoshima and the other chief cities, visiting offices and schools, or interviewing officials, it would not be difficult to understand all that one heard. Those whom the traveller meets in this way are accustomed to entertaining strangers, and have themselves lived in other provinces. They try hard to speak so that the stranger may understand, employing their pronunciations as little as possible, and while conversing they are very attentive. But if the traveller were to go into remote villages and attempt to converse with ignorant peasants, especially with women, he would find it difficult to make out what they said, for such people speak only their dialect. Let me now try to describe this dialect.

In the first place, the sounds are very strange. Although the Satsuma speech is the same in many respects as standard Japanese, the pronunciation makes it difficult to understand. Anyone visiting the province for the first time, and overhearing the women speaking, while his ear is not yet accustomed to the sounds, will not recognise the words. The tones and voices of such women will sound like those of foreigners, Chinese. It is only when such a one becomes acquainted with the sound changes that he finds himself able to understand the people; at first their dialect is merely a confusion of strange sounds and strong accents.

In the second place, nouns, verbs, adjectives, and other parts of speech have different meanings from their homonyms in ordinary Japanese.

In the third place, all words of more than one syllable are greatly abbreviated, even diphthongs being changed into short vowels; *Kai* (shell) becomes *Ke*, *hai* (ashes) *he*.* There are no long vowels in

* Tōkyō people often contract *ai* into *e*, as *naranē* for *naranai*, but this *e* is always long. Chamb. Coll. Jap. 121.

the dialect. For example, *hōchō* (knife) is pronounced *hocho*. These changes, when one's ear becomes accustomed to them, seem natural enough, but it is difficult, at first, to recognise words thus transformed.

In the fourth place, the enunciation is very emphatic. I think this peculiarity is due to the firm and upright character of the people, and to their strong emotions. They never utter a word with their lips only, but speak with deep and forcible tones. They use *do*, *dji* and *da* for *ro*, *ri* and *ra*, and that change imparts a strange emphasis to their speech—e.g., *Kuddo* (I will come) for *Kuru zo*. Such expressions you will find, sound very strong to your ears, and seem as if thrown out from their inner hearts. Satsuma people have quick tempers and strong feelings. When their feelings break out, they apply all their strength to whatever they are doing, and the same may be the case with their speech. The opening words of a sentence are very forcibly enunciated, but the emphasis dwindles away toward its close. Their words are so greatly abbreviated because of the habit of putting the stress on the first syllable of a word or the first word of a sentence. The letter R, which is strengthened to DJ at the commencement of a word, is dropped completely when it stands near the end of it.

Satsuma people explode into speech, as it were, and because the initial emphasis is so great, their words do not follow each other smoothly. When they utter one word, the next cannot be pronounced immediately, they must get their breath again before any further utterance is possible. Thus the first, second, third and succeeding words are each separated from the others by a pause, and moreover if the word has several syllables the first is forcibly enunciated but the last is scarcely audible. Hence their whole conversation may be represented by a row of wedges, to use an appropriate figure. They cannot, under any circumstances, speak quietly and evenly, and men from that province have admitted that a long and effective speech in their dialect is impossible. The more earnestly a man tries to speak the more difficult is it for him to continue.

Yet with all their crude wild speech, unexpectedly tender and gentle expressions are to be noticed:—*Yu tamoru na* (Don't tell anyone please), *Tōkyō*, *Yute kudasaru na*; *Yukusa ojanashita* (How glad I am to see you); *Yō koso oide nasaimashita*, or *Katasete tamohan ka*, (Will you have me with you?); *Nakama ni irete kudasaran ka*. Such language when used by the rough Satsuma people sounds strangely refined and genteel, and contrasts most strikingly with the wild exclamation *Binta buddo!* (I'll punch your head!) In short, extremely crude words are mingled with very elegant ones, and among the latter there are many of ancient origin which command our respect and admiration.

Thus, though the Satsuma dialect is very different from ordinary Japanese, it has a dignity of its own. Even the provincial errors of pronunciation are less offensive than those of the North-East dialects. But leaving those aside, the Satsuma dialect, when compared with the Japanese spoken in Chiba, Gumma or Tochigi districts, in the neighborhood of Tokyo, is not in any wise inferior in quality, for the reason that it is a simple and straight-forward speech, with no serious mistakes in the sounds *SA*, *SHI*, *SU*, *SE*, *SO*, or *NA*, *NI*, *NU*, *NE*, and *NO*. Even *I* (イ), *E* (エ), *YE* (ヱ) and *WE* (ヱ), (they have no *WI* (ヰ) in the dialect), are pronounced distinctly, not even children make mistakes in such words as *ito*, *eto*, *yurweni* or *hanyei*. *SHI* (シ) is never sounded like *SI*, and *DJI* (ヂ) and *JI* (ジ) are pronounced clearly, a thing which it is difficult for those of us who speak ordinary Japanese to do.

Finally, a distinguishing mark of the dialect is the abuse of the particles *De* and *Ga*. *De* means "as", "because" or "consequently," while *Ga* has no particular meaning like *Yo* in Tōkyō.

Matchore ima kudde=*Matte ore*, *ima kuru kara*. *Ichoran ga*=*Itte oran yo*. *Jaga*=*Soda*.

Among the inconveniences from which Satsuma people continually suffer in consequence of their dialect, the greatest is that felt in the schools, and especially in the primary schools. Since the pupils know nothing but the dialect, the teachers have to explain in the dialect things which the pupils of other provinces can understand as soon as they are able to read; this constitutes a great obstacle to the progress of elementary education. Consequently teachers and educators are very much in earnest in advocating the use of *Futsū-go* (ordinary language), but the people are slow to adopt the standard language, for although they recognise its advantages, the local sentiment is against its use. Calling it *yosokotoba*: they cannot help despising it as something foreign, and if any Satsuma man should use the standard Japanese in his ordinary conversation he would be considered an assuming fellow. However, though both teachers and pupils use the dialect at all times outside of the class room, the employment of standard Japanese is growing more common, year by year.

The dialect of Ōshima is a variant from that of Satsuma. It seems to be a mixture of Satsuma and Ryūkyū words, and is especially difficult to understand. Indeed, the first member of the lower house of the Diet elected from Ōshima is said to have been chosen solely on account of his being able to speak ordinary Japanese.

NOUNS.

I. SOUND CHANGES AND PRONUNCIATION.

Many words have been corrupted into dialect forms from the standard speech by sound changes.

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

1. Long Tōkyō vowels and diphthongs become short vowels.

SATSUMA.	MEANING.	TŌKYŌ
<i>esatsu</i>	salutation	<i>aisatsu</i>
<i>kageboshi</i>	shadow	<i>kagebōshi</i>
<i>sato</i>	sugar	<i>satō</i>
<i>shob</i>	contest	<i>shōbu</i>
<i>shoga</i>	ginger	<i>shōga</i>
<i>odomon</i>	rogue	<i>ōdōmono</i>
<i>hoso</i>	smallpox	<i>hōsō</i>
<i>sodo</i>	disturbance	<i>sōdō</i>
<i>yos</i>	appearance	<i>yōsu</i>
<i>doraku</i>	profligacy	<i>dōraku</i>
<i>chochin</i>	lantern	<i>chōchin</i>
<i>shojin</i>	fasting	<i>shōjin</i>
<i>jono</i>	payment of taxes	<i>jōnō</i>

Luchuan also dislikes diphthongs but revels in long vowels.

2. Ordinary Tōkyō sounds change into stops.

<i>ossan</i>	madame	<i>okusama</i>
<i>issa</i>	war	<i>ikusa</i>
<i>tokkui</i>	bottle	<i>tokuri</i>
<i>tsubbe</i>	well-bucket	<i>tsurube</i>
<i>kak</i>	oyster, etc.	<i>kaki</i>
<i>tassan</i>	plenty	<i>takusan</i>
<i>bokkui</i>	a kind of clogs	<i>bokuri</i>
<i>yadde</i>	a kind of fatsia	<i>yatsude</i>
<i>tok</i>	time	<i>toki</i>
<i>rossen</i>	6 sen	<i>roku-sen</i>
<i>o', ob', ok'</i>	girdle	<i>obi</i>
<i>tababbon</i>	smoker's outfit	<i>tabako-bon</i>

Satsuma speech cannot double an initial nasal consonant like Luchuan.

3. Ordinary Tōkyō sounds change to nasal sounds.

<i>engun</i>	marriage	<i>engumi</i>
<i>kangata</i>	Ōsaka and the North	<i>kamigata</i>
<i>tatan</i>	matting	<i>tatami</i>
<i>in</i>	dog	<i>inu</i>
<i>mon</i>	thing	<i>mono</i>
<i>kan</i>	paper	<i>kami</i>
<i>mannoki</i>	pine-tree	<i>matsu-no-ki</i>
<i>hinne</i>	naps	<i>hiru-ne</i>
<i>kunma</i>	cart	<i>kuruma</i>
<i>kunnashi</i>	jasmine	<i>kuchi-nashi-bana</i>
<i>nan</i>	waves	<i>nami</i>
<i>nomboi</i>	banners	<i>nobori</i>
<i>ben</i>	rouge	<i>beni</i>
<i>kanna</i> (children)	sword	<i>katana</i>
<i>imme</i>	one	<i>ichi-mai</i>
<i>kinne</i>	fox	<i>kitsupe</i>
<i>yamme</i>	sickness	<i>yamai</i>
<i>gonju</i>	fifty	<i>go-jū</i>
<i>mommen</i>	cotton	<i>momen</i>
<i>inma</i>	the present	<i>ima</i>

Certain Luchuan words possess nasal endings like Satsuma *tatan*, *in*, *mon*, but nasalization is not the rule. L. *kabi* paper, *nami* waves, *gū-jū*, fifty, and L. *tsichini*, fox.

4. Vowels are omitted and diphthongs are thus destroyed.

<i>kelo</i>	practise	<i>keiko</i>
<i>keto</i>	cockscomb	<i>keito</i>
<i>skwa</i>	watermelon	<i>suika</i>
<i>ego</i>	smiling face	<i>egao</i>
<i>ye, e</i>	house	<i>i (y) e</i>
<i>tene</i>	courtesy	<i>teinei</i>
<i>sēnsi</i>	pond	<i>sensui</i>
<i>midjire</i>	water receptacle	<i>mizu-ire</i>
<i>ge</i>	accomplishment	<i>gei</i>
<i>furi, fure</i>	sieve	<i>furui</i>
<i>tes</i>	husband	<i>teishu</i>
<i>rangi</i>	posts, piles	<i>rangui</i>
<i>hatte</i>	a kind of silk	<i>habutai</i>
<i>me</i>	niece	<i>mei</i>

Such diphthongs as exist in modern Luchuan have arisen in the same way that many Satsuma diphthongs have been formed, from the dropping of the letter R. which is almost impossible to pronounce in the case of both peoples: * L. *mishu*, S. *mesho* T. *meisho*, a celebrated place, and L. *mi*, S. *me*, T. *mei*, a niece, but L. *tui*, S. *toi*, a bird, L. *hai*, S. *hai* a needle. The peculiarity of Satsuma is that this abbreviation or, more properly, crasis produces a short vowel, for in Tōkyō or Luchu, crasis, invariably results in a long vowel.

* L.=Luchuan, S.=Satsuma, T.=Tōkyō colloquial.

5. Further changes and interchanges of vowels.

i. Crasis of Tōkyō *Ai* into Satsuma E.

<i>ihe</i>	ancestral tablet	<i>ihai</i>
<i>eso</i>	hospitality	<i>aisō</i>
<i>te</i>	sea-bream	<i>tai</i>
<i>dede</i>	seville orange	<i>daidai</i>
<i>nike</i>	upstairs	<i>nikai</i>
<i>seku</i>	workmanship	<i>saiku</i>
<i>dekon</i>	radish	<i>daikon</i>
<i>he</i>	ashes, flies	<i>hai</i>
<i>yakke</i>	trouble	<i>yakkai</i>
<i>keki</i>	a kind of silk	<i>kaiki</i>
<i>shine</i>	fencing foils	<i>shinai</i>
<i>ambe</i>	circumstances	<i>ambai</i>

In the Nagasaki district *AI* becomes *EI* or *YA*, the latter only in the mouths of rustics, and in Luchuan, usually *E* long or *YYE* L. *tadema*, S. *tadema*, T. *tadaima*; L. *yye*, S. *e*, T. *ai*, indigo: but note L. *ujinui*, S. *ogine*, T. *oginai*, atonement.

ii. Crasis of Tōkyō *OI* into E.

<i>amage</i>	praying for rain	<i>amagoi</i>
<i>yatedo</i>	employé	<i>yatoi-(bito)</i>
<i>te</i>	rain-gutter	<i>toi</i>
<i>hero</i>	a tea-drier	<i>hoiro</i>
<i>itomage</i>	farewell	<i>itomagoi</i>

Japanese *O*, whether diphthongal or not, is represented by Luchuan *U*.

iii. Tōkyō *I* becomes Satsuma E.

<i>ishkake</i>	stonewall	<i>ishi-gaki</i>
<i>Ebesu</i>	a god of luck	<i>Ebisu</i>
<i>meyane</i>	eye-secretions	<i>me-yani</i>
<i>murasake</i>	purple	<i>murasaki</i>
<i>warabe</i>	edible ferns	<i>warabi</i>
<i>nesemon</i>	a counterfeit	<i>nisemono</i>

Luchuan short *I* regularly corresponds to Tōkyō *I* and *E*.
L. *tuchi*, S. *tok*, T. *toki*, time.

iv. Tōkyō *E* becomes Satsuma *I*.

<i>omai</i>	you	<i>omae</i>
<i>aburagi</i>	fried bean-curd	<i>aburage</i>
<i>higi</i>	beard	<i>hige</i>
<i>kazi</i>	wind	<i>kaze</i>
<i>ami</i>	rain	<i>ame</i>

Similarly, Luchuan *fiji*, beard, *kazi*, wind, etc.

v. Tōkyō O becomes Satsuma U.

<i>goyu</i>	government business	<i>goyō</i>
<i>ukaze</i>	a great wind	<i>ōkaze</i>
<i>tsuro</i>	stone lantern	<i>tōrō</i>
<i>kuya</i>	dyer	<i>konya</i>
<i>bimbu</i>	poor man	<i>bimbō</i>
<i>membuk</i>	shame	<i>memboku</i>
<i>yudare</i>	drivel	<i>yodare</i>
<i>dzumoi</i>	stammering	<i>domori</i>
<i>dzu</i>	waist	<i>dō</i>
<i>enshu</i>	gunpowder	<i>enshō</i>
<i>issku</i>	one quart	<i>isshō</i>
<i>zatsu</i>	blind minstrel	<i>zatō</i>
<i>shimbu</i>	patience	<i>shimbō</i>
<i>tsugwa</i>	white gourd melon	<i>tōgan</i>
<i>hyutan</i>	gourd	<i>hyōtan</i>
<i>ku</i>	back of the hand	<i>kō</i>
<i>kyu</i>	to-day	<i>kyō</i>
<i>dohyu</i>	wrestling-ring	<i>dohyō</i>

Tōkyō O corresponds also to Luchuan U, more frequently than in of the Satsuma dialect: L. *kunu*, S. *kon*, T. *kono*; L. *ufukaze*, S. *ukaze*. T. *ō kaze*.

vi. Likewise Tōkyō U. becomes Satsuma O.

<i>komoso</i>	a wanderer	<i>komuso</i>
<i>mogura</i>	a mole	<i>mugura</i>
<i>nono</i>	cloth	<i>nuno</i>
<i>yabo</i>	bamboo thicket	<i>yabu</i>
<i>dampo</i>	lamp	<i>rampu</i>

Luchuan short U corresponds to Tōkyō U: L. *nunu*, S. *nono*, T. *nuno*, cloth.

vii. Tōkyō I becomes Satsuma U.

<i>kabu</i>	mould	<i>kabi</i>
<i>sumekas</i>	residue, (oil-cake etc.)	<i>shimekasu</i>
<i>suzumege</i>	(conch.) corbicula atrata	<i>shijimigai</i>

Luchuan short I usually corresponds with Tōkyō I but we have the instructive word "rainbow" as an exception: L. *nuji* S. *nishi*, T. *niji*, early Japanese poetry, *nuji*, other dialects *noji*, though the Luchuan word is probably an archaic survival.

viii. Tōkyō YU becomes I in Satsuma.

<i>ai</i>	trout	<i>aiyu</i>
<i>imesh</i>	evening meal	<i>yū-meshi</i>
<i>kai</i>	rice-gruel	<i>kayu</i>
<i>shoi</i>	soy	<i>shōyū</i>
<i>fui</i>	winter	<i>fuyu</i>

Here we have examples of other improper diphthongs. Luchuan does not change this syllable YU.

ix. Tōkyō I becomes Satsuma YU.

<i>yunadzuke</i>	betrothal of children	<i>iinazuke</i>
<i>yuwashi</i>	sardines	<i>iwashi</i>
<i>yurwa</i>	rock	<i>iwa</i>
<i>yukada</i>	raft	<i>ikada</i>
<i>yuwe</i>	celebration	<i>iwai</i>

x. Miscellaneous examples of pronunciation.

<i>iwo</i>	fish	<i>uwo</i>
<i>aomoi</i>	rice-arrack	<i>awamori</i>
<i>otoko yamame</i>	widower	<i>yamome</i> (a widow)
<i>teishi</i>	grindstone	<i>toishi</i>
<i>ishi</i>	a mute	<i>oshi</i>
<i>niya</i>	garden	<i>niwa</i>
<i>biya</i>	loquat	<i>biwa</i>
<i>waro</i>	a fellow	<i>yaro</i>
<i>shibaya</i>	a drama	<i>shibai</i>
<i>yoboshi</i>	a kind of cap	<i>eboshi</i>
<i>mote</i>	string used in hair dressing	<i>motoyui</i>
<i>yets</i>	moxa burning	<i>yaito</i>
<i>meyak</i>	trouble	<i>meiwaku</i>
<i>chenoge</i>	towel	<i>tenugui</i>

6. Those sounds in the Tōkyō vocabulary which cannot be represented by any one of the *kana*, are technically known as *Yo-on* to Japanese grammarians. They are here spoken of as contracted sounds. In Satsuma they are interchanged often with single *kana* sounds and *vice-versa*.

i. Tōkyō contracted sounds become vowels.

<i>otome</i>	lights on Buddhist altars	<i>o-tōmyō</i>
<i>kehan</i>	gaiters	<i>kyahan</i>
<i>mīto</i>	husband and wife	<i>myōto</i>
<i>manzu</i>	a kind of cake	<i>manjū</i>

ii. Tōkyō vowels become contracted sounds.

<i>konnya</i>	to-night	<i>konya</i>
<i>skwa</i>	watermelon	<i>suika</i>
<i>gwa</i>	picture	<i>ga</i>
<i>dengwa</i>	brick	<i>renga</i>

CONSONANTS.

G is never nasalized, but always hard throughout Kyūshū.

7. Interchanges of sonant and surd consonants take place occasionally, and *vice-versa*.

i. Tōkyō surds become sonants.

<i>zuna</i>	sand	<i>sunā</i>
<i>kudzu</i>	shoes	<i>kutsu</i>
<i>nanden</i>	nandiana Japonica	<i>nanten</i>
<i>gane</i>	crab	<i>kani</i>
<i>game</i>	tortoise	<i>kame</i>

ii. Tōkyō sonants become surds.

<i>dok</i>	utensils	<i>dōgu</i>
<i>yushi</i>	business	<i>yōji</i>
<i>nishi</i>	rainbow	<i>niji</i>
<i>muk</i>	wheat	<i>mugi</i>
<i>shochiki</i>	honesty	<i>shōjiki</i>
<i>kwashi</i> (L. <i>kwazi</i>)	conflagration	<i>kaji</i>

It is indeed remarkable that the Luchuan tongue has only one sonant letter, English J, which has to correspond to the two surds SH and CH, when all the Western dialects possess both French J (J) and English J (J).

8. Tōkyō consonants are frequently dropped in the Satsuma dialect, sometimes producing the equivalent of a long vowel.

<i>saa</i>	mister	<i>sama</i>
<i>okii</i>	fire	<i>okibi</i>
<i>ii</i> (L. <i>iri</i>)	gimlet	<i>kiri</i>

i. As in Luchuan, medial R is frequently dropped.

(y) <i>ei</i>	collar	<i>eri</i>
<i>yui</i>	lily	<i>yuri</i>
<i>kusui</i>	medicine	<i>kasuri</i>
<i>komoi</i>	nurse, bat	<i>komori, kōmori</i>
<i>mui</i>	unreasonableness	<i>muri</i>
<i>hidai</i>	the left	<i>hidari</i>
<i>hiyoi</i>	fine weather	<i>hiyori</i>
<i>matsui</i>	festival	<i>matsuri</i>
<i>kii</i>	fog, etc.	<i>kiri</i>

L. *mui*. S. *moi*, T. *mori*, forest.

ii. The omission of R is often accompanied by vowel changes.

<i>kuima</i>	rickshaw	<i>kuruma</i>
<i>tai</i>	cask	<i>taru</i>
<i>ahi</i>	duck	<i>ahiru</i>
<i>hii</i>	leech, etc.	<i>hiru</i>

<i>aidokoi</i>	place where a thing is	<i>aridokoro</i>
<i>tsudzui</i>	rags	<i>tsuzure</i>
<i>hai</i>	Spring	<i>haru</i>

iii. Omission of Tōkyō N, (M before a labial).

<i>dago</i>	dumplings	<i>dango</i>
<i>hage</i>	" Midsummer's day "	<i>hanze</i>
<i>nijin</i>	carrots	<i>ninjin</i>
<i>kunebu</i>	a kind of orange	<i>kunembo</i>
<i>kana</i>	a plane	<i>kanna</i>
<i>heshi</i>	an answer	<i>henji</i>
<i>kabyo</i>	nurse	<i>kambyō</i>
<i>tai</i>	valley	<i>tani</i>
<i>warabe</i>	child	<i>warambe</i> (arch.)

The Satsuma dialect also possess the superfluous N found in the other Kyushu dialects. L. *kunibu* means any kind of orange, while L. *warabi* has the same meaning as *warabe*.

9. Both vowels and consonants are often dropped.

<i>gaishi</i>	pumice	<i>karuishi</i>
<i>suzuishiki</i>	ink-slab	<i>suzuri ishi</i>
<i>kiishi</i>	hewn-stone	<i>kiri ishi</i>
<i>shibe</i>	numbness	<i>shibire</i>
<i>sujo</i>	eldest son	<i>sōryō</i>
<i>kikura</i>	an edible fungus	<i>kikurage</i>
<i>sora</i>	scrubbing-brush	<i>sasara</i>

10. The following paragraphs explain the more regular interchanges of consonants.

i. Tōkyō initial R does not exist in Satsuma which has D, DJ, or DZ.

<i>daku</i>	pleasure	<i>raku</i>
<i>djikutsu</i>	reason	<i>rikutsu</i>
<i>dzus</i>	absence	<i>rusu</i>
<i>domo</i>	bigotry	<i>rōmo</i>
<i>djiko</i>	cleverness	<i>rikō</i>
<i>denkon</i>	lotus root	<i>renkon</i>
<i>dennen</i>	next year	<i>rainen</i>
<i>de</i>	politeness	<i>rei</i>
<i>Djikijin</i>	a Luchuan	<i>Ryūkyū-jin</i>
<i>djuia</i>	restaurant or brothel	<i>ryōri ya</i>
<i>djippa</i>	splendid	<i>rippa</i>
<i>do</i>	oar	<i>ro</i>

This change does not seem to belong to Luchuan and yet note *Dūchū*, the native pronunciation of the name Luchu; Shudi or Shui; the capital city (Jap. *Shuri*), and L. *dzuri nu ya*, a brothel.

Interchange of R and D occurs rarely, chiefly in the southern districts.

<i>koron</i>	children	<i>kodomo</i>
<i>unro</i>	exercises	<i>undō</i>

ii. Tōkyō R often becomes T.

<i>ushito</i>	rear	<i>ushiro</i>
<i>hashita</i>	pillar	<i>hashira</i>
<i>mushito</i>	rough mats	<i>mushiro</i>
<i>shitame</i>	louse	<i>shirami</i>
<i>shitaga</i>	white hair	<i>shiraga</i>

iii. Tōkyō J and Z often become DJ and DZ or D.

<i>dzukushi</i>	drunkard, (properly, ripe)	<i>zukushi</i>
<i>djizekagi</i>	pot-crane	<i>jizakagi</i>
<i>djiban</i>	shirt	<i>juban</i>
<i>kudzu</i>	starch	<i>kuzu</i>
<i>mimidzu</i>	earthworm	<i>mimizu</i>

iv. Tōkyō D or JI (ヅ) become Z or JI (ジ).

<i>mukaze</i>	centipede	<i>mukade</i>
<i>kujira</i>	whale	<i>ku(d)jira</i>
<i>mamekuji</i>	slug	<i>nameku(d)ji</i>
<i>yakejo</i>	burns	<i>yakedo</i>

v. Tōkyō M is commonly corrupted into B.

<i>buchi</i>	whip	<i>muchi</i>
<i>hibo</i>	cords	<i>himo</i>
<i>sebi</i>	cicada	<i>semi</i>
<i>bina</i>	a kind of shell fish	<i>mina</i>
<i>kobu</i>	spider	<i>kumo</i>

Note the peculiar Luchuan word *kūbā*, spider; and Nagasaki *sebi* or *sembi*, cicada.

vi. As in other Kyushū dialects, Tōkyō H becomes F.

<i>futo</i>	man	<i>hito</i>
<i>futotsu</i>	one	<i>hitotsu</i>
<i>fute</i>	forehead	<i>hitai</i>
<i>fuku</i>	service of a servant	<i>hōkō</i>
<i>futsuki</i>	ground cherry	<i>hozuki</i>

Note L. *fijai*, T. *hidari*, the left, L. *fitā*, T. *heta*, awkwardness.

vii. Vice-versa, Tōkyō F becomes H.

<i>hiroshiki</i>	cloth for wrapping	<i>furoshiki</i>
<i>hitatsu</i>	two	<i>futatsu</i>
<i>yanehiki</i>	thatch	<i>yanefuki</i>

viii. Miscellaneous examples of less common correspondences.

<i>soma</i>	macaroni	<i>soba</i>
<i>nikumi</i>	pimple	<i>nikibi</i>
<i>soge</i>	thorn	<i>toge</i>
<i>noro</i>	mud	<i>doro</i>
<i>kaka</i>	mother	<i>haha</i>

<i>hi</i>	mourning	<i>ki</i>
<i>ak</i>	horsefly	<i>abu</i>
<i>netto</i>	a boil	<i>nebuto</i>
<i>garappa</i>	river monster	<i>kappa</i>
<i>uppa</i>	round fan	<i>uchiwa</i>
<i>kubba</i>	ring on a bridle	<i>kutsura</i>
<i>gunomi</i>	swallowing whole	<i>unomi</i>
<i>choreki</i>	hard labour	<i>chûeki</i>
<i>kappo</i>	bonito	<i>katsuo</i>
<i>kanaboko</i>	a preparation of fish	<i>kamaboko</i>
<i>edo</i>	bait	<i>esa</i>
<i>aggane</i>	chaps	<i>akagire</i>

II. EXPLANATIONS OF SATSUMA USAGE.

1. The following words have a different meaning from their Tōkyō homonyms.

Doro (properly, mud)=earth; *buen* (no salt)=fresh fish; *horo* (carriage hood)=feathers; *osa* (reed of a loom)=fish gills; *koshu* (pepper)=red pepper; *katashi* (hard stone)=camelia berries; *damma* (*da-uma*, a pack-horse)=mare, because in Satsuma all stallions were used as war-horses; *yama-imo-hoi* (a taro-digger)=a drunk and disorderly person, as taro diggers sing at their work to avoid a feeling of loneliness; *ishtataki* (stone-pounder)=the bird wagtail; *nise* (*ni-sai*, two years)=a young man; *nigi* (*nigiri*, hold or grasp)=a miser; *itoko* (cousin)=relatives; *odoshi* (scaring)=a scare-crow; *mitate* (seeing off)=attendance at a funeral; *iki* (breath)=cough; *tsura* (a surface, or cheeks)=face; *hashii* (*hashiri*, running)=a sink; *naya* (a barn)=fishmarket; *choka* (long poem, etc.)=an earthen pot; *namba* (*Namban*, Southern barbarians)=syphilis, said to have come from Europe; *hara*, (belly)=sole of the foot; *ye* (house)=cobweb; *yadokai* (*yadokari*, dependent, lodger)=mistletoe; *dekwan* (*daikwan*, the Regent of the Shogun)=a manservant; *yauchi* (household)=relatives; *maruashi* (act of turning)=loin cloth; *nigoshi* (muddy water)=water in which rice was washed; *shioke* (saltiness)=food served with wine; *yambo* (*yabu*, a thicket)=tangled hair; *tsu* (a shield)=a scab; *shiwa* (wrinkles)=pockmarks; *nebashi* (viscous, adhesive)=silk wadding, raw silk; etc., etc.

2. The next list is composed of Satsuma words formed differently from the corresponding Tōkyō compound nouns.

<i>otoko-in</i>	male god	<i>o-inu</i>
<i>onago-in</i>	female dog	<i>me-inu</i>
<i>takamame</i>	killifish	<i>medaka</i>
<i>tsutnoha</i>	daphniphyllum macro- podum	<i>yuzuriha</i>
<i>notoko</i>	seed bed of rice	<i>nawashiro</i>

<i>shimogane</i>	ice (frost-metal)	<i>kōri</i>
<i>yamahibiki</i>	echo	<i>yamabiku</i>
<i>eggane</i>	lobster (shrimp-crab)	<i>Is-e-bi</i>
<i>itorui</i>	snake gourd (string melon)	<i>hechima</i>
<i>igawa</i>	well	<i>ido</i>
<i>usohi</i>	liar (lie-spreader)	<i>usotsuki</i>
<i>toizakana</i>	the "piece de resistance"	<i>kuchitori</i>
<i>arammon</i>	another thing (what's not here)	<i>hoka no mono</i>
<i>hi no ichi-nich</i>	all day long	<i>shujitsu</i>
<i>yonoyoshite</i>	all night	<i>yoppite</i>
<i>kenkyawase</i>	accidental meeting	<i>daigashira</i>
<i>go hitotsu</i>	} a local measure {	$\frac{1}{4}$ of a <i>shō</i>
<i>go mitsu</i>		$\frac{3}{4}$ of a <i>shō</i>
<i>hishite</i>	a day	<i>ichinichi</i>
<i>areshimedokoi</i>	kitchen (wash, put away place)	<i>daidokoro</i>
<i>kanabindare</i>	metal face wash basin	<i>kanadarai</i>
<i>dangasa</i>	Dutch umbrella	<i>kōmori</i>
<i>daiyame</i>	drinking at close of day	<i>banshaku</i>
<i>iggane</i>	finger-ring	<i>ibiwa</i>
<i>hisuki</i>	fire-shovel (literally)	<i>jūnō</i>
<i>uchikata</i>	wife (house-person)	<i>tsuma</i>
<i>ome</i>	wife (your female)	<i>tsuma</i>
<i>okata</i>	your wife	<i>saikun</i>
<i>tendoko</i>	natural child	<i>shiseiji</i>
<i>yomejo</i>	daughter-in-law	<i>oyome</i>
<i>samajo</i>	lover	<i>iro-otoko</i>
<i>tonojo</i>	husband	<i>otto</i>
<i>kojusaa</i>	} mistress of a house	<i>okusama</i>
<i>koyusaa</i>		
etc.	etc.	etc.

Two words here deserve comment, *iggane*, ring, is formed in the same manner as L. *ibigani*, and S. and Kyushū *igawa*, a well, must be compared with L. *kā* (once *kawa* ?)

3. Some nouns of archaic, foreign, or onomatopoeitic origin.

a. * *Nae* (from *nahe*) earthquake, **akesu* (from *akitsu*) dragon-fly, *hoi* (*hafuri*) a Shinto priest, *ose* (from *ohose*) an adult, *sane* seeds *kotteushi* (from *kotohi-ushi*, a *makura kotoba*) a bull, *hako*, excreta, *amanshakme*, a flatterer (from *ama no shakume*—the goddess, *ame no uzume*), *chigo* (arch.) a suckling, a boy, *oshiki* a tray, *kizai* (*kizami*) steps, stairs, *yoki* axe, *ikamon* (*ikamono*) violent person, *hoge* (*uge*) a hole, *haza* crevice, *are*, rice flour, *bugensha* (obsolete), a rich man, *don* (from *dono*, obs.), mister etc., etc.

b. *Banco*, bench (Sp. or Port. *banca*) *gitta*, rubber, (from gutta percha ?) *dan*, (from *ran*, Dutch) *dontag* (Dutch, Sunday) Sunday or a holiday, *bidoro*, glass (Portu. *vitro*) etc.

c. *Dzundzumbo*, a push-man, *doro*, saliva, *mogo*, *aba*, dumb, *buku*, foam, bubbles, *bachibachige*, eyelashes, *garanisu*, sun-dried provisions, *donji*, a stamp for hardening the ground, etc., etc.

* Denotes words also found in Luchuan.

4. a. A few words of doubtful origin.

Amame, cockroach; *aman* (amazake?) vinegar, *oko*, (*miso*), beancurd; *saga*, dysentery; *tobosh* (lighted) red rice; *danza*, badger; *boi* (*tombo*) dragon-fly; *dantchu*, gold-fish (*ranchu*, name of one variety); *dakma*, river shrimp; *tanna*, loincloth; *okka*, debt; *gago*, phantom, hobgoblin; *bobura*, squash (Mr. Sansom says Dutch !!), *mekki*, straw rice-bag; *geke*, catching cold; *gimi*, cricket; *wakudo* (Kyushū word), toad; *shoke*, basket; *hego*, a fern, *gleichenia longissima*; *gonze*, frog; *sadachi* (T. *yudachi*) shower; *gun*, gu, tattooing; *sakontaro* (the "Jack" in the valley), a rice cleaning pestle worked by water; *futs*, mugwort; *arake*, uncultivated fields; *yomo*, *yomo-saru*, monkey. (The Satsuma proverb "*Saru wo utte, yomo wo kau*" means that a transaction finally results in no change). *Nosukai*, prostitute; *narashi* (from *naraberu*, to arrange?) a clothes drying pole; *hoki*, a gulley; *donko*, a toad; *hagi*, a subscription dinner; *monji*, kite (ornith); *wangi*, separation of husband and wife by mutual agreement; *heko*, a knight, samurai; etc., etc.

b. Some words of abuse.

Nefusegoro (T. *nebo*), sluggard; *fuyushigoro* (T. *bushōmono*) lazy fellow; *yassebo* (T. *hikyōmono*) coward; *yakusen*, loafer; *ekurebo*, (T. *yoidore*) drunkard; *ogoiatcho* (T. *abaremono*) rowdy; *amaibatcho* (T. *amaibo*) spoiled fellow; *kussare onjo* (T. *kusare jiji*) rotten old fellow; *kakawaro* (T. *kaka no yatsu*) rascally wife.

c. The commoner names for relationships.

Ototsan, *totsan*, father; *okkahan*, *okka*, *kahan*, mother; *ojiisa*, *obassan*, grandfather and mother; *ansan*, *anyan*, elder brother and sister; *yomejo*, daughter-in-law; *anjo*, *imojo*, elder and younger sister; *tonojo*, *uchikata*, husband and wife; *ogoisā*, *chigosa*, your daughter and son; my young mistress and master; *kojusa*, madame; *dannasa*, *daha*, master, Sir.

III. CRASIS OF NOUNS AND UNINFLECTED POSTPOSITIONS.

Crisis takes place when the uninflected postpositions WA, I, (Tōkyō NI), and WO, follow nouns. While the assimilation of WA to the preceding noun is common in popular poetry and familiar speech in Tōkyō,* the assimilation of (N) I and WO is remarkable in itself. What is more remarkable is the fact that, whether due to abbreviation or not, the Satsuma dialect possesses something of a parallel to the "quasi-inflections" which affect all the parts of

*See Dr. Edwards' *Etude Phonétique* P. 118, Chamberlain, Col. Jap. P. 124.

speech in Luchuan except verbs. Prof. Chamberlain (Luchuan Grammar, Chap III), tentatively suggests that the first "case," that of "isolation," in these quasi-inflections, could be explained by a probable coalescence of the Japanese "isolating particle WA" (Colloquial § 121), and we shall now see how much similarity exists in the actual forms. Of "aggregation" and "interrogation" expressed in Luchuan by suffixes, we have nothing to tell.

1. When WA follows a noun ending in
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| { | A, WA becomes A |
| | E, WA is not changed |
| | I, WA becomes YĀ or A |
| | N, WA „ YĀ |
| | O, WA „ A |
| | U, Wa „ WA or A |

TABLE.

T. and S. examples,	Ending, Luch.	"plain", "isolated."	
<i>yama wa ; yamaa</i>	A.	<i>yama</i>	<i>yamā</i>
<i>yubiwa wa ; iggane wa</i>	E.		non-existent
<i>oki wa ; toka, tokyā</i>	I.	<i>tuchi,</i>	(time) <i>tuchī</i>
<i>kodomo wa ; kodoma</i>	O.		non-existent
<i>saiku wa ; sekwa, seka</i>	U.	<i>tabaku</i>	<i>tabakō</i>
<i>hon wa ; honyā</i>	N, NG	<i>ting</i>	(heaven) <i>tinō</i>
Long vowels	A.	<i>bā</i>	(occasion) <i>bāya</i>
	I.	<i>kagi</i>	(face) <i>kagiya</i>
	O.	<i>fintō</i>	(answer) <i>fintōya</i>
	E.	<i>wīfē</i>	(ancestral) <i>wīfēya</i> tablet

Comparing the Satsuma examples of crasis with the Luchuan isolated case we find correspondence in the following instances; Satsuma words in A with L. A, Sats. I and L. I, Sats. N and Luchuan NG, showing rather more approximation than might be expected on the part of the dialect.

2. When I, follows a noun ending in
- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| { | A, A contracts to E. |
| | O, O „ to E. |
| | U, U „ „ I. |

Examples, *yame* (*yama* (n)i), *kodome kodomo* (n)i, *seki* (*saiku* (n)i). Luchuan GA sometimes represents Tōkyō NI but L, NI is not agglutinated nor is there any quasi-inflection to discuss. The present sound changes will explain why so many Satsuma adverbs end in E and, even when etymologically nouns, are not followed by NI.

3. When WO follows a noun in { I, WO + I becomes (Y) O or U
N, WO becomes NO or NYU

Examples, *mesho* or *meshu*=*meshi wo* ; *jyo*=*ji wo* ; *honno*, or *honnyu*=*hon wo*. Note that Luchuan has no accusative particle like **WO**, though the accusative word is occasionally put in the isolated state for the sake of emphasis. L. *mishi kanung*, S. *mesho ku*, T. *meshi wo kuu*, to eat rice.

4. When YE follows a noun in $\begin{cases} A, A \text{ becomes } E. \\ O, YE \text{ ,, } I \end{cases}$

Examples *yame*,= *yama ye*, *gakko*=*gakkō ye*.

PRONOUNS.

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

1. Singular number.

Equivalents of	1st	2nd	3rd person
To superiors	{ <i>watakushi</i> <i>atakshi</i>	<i>omaisama</i> <i>omansaa</i>	<i>ansaa</i>
Equals	{ <i>watash</i> <i>atash</i> <i>watai, atai</i>	<i>omahan</i> <i>ohan, wai</i> (students) <i>omai</i>	<i>anshi</i> <i>anshto</i>
Inferiors	{ <i>oi</i> <i>wash</i>	<i>wai</i> <i>un</i>	<i>ai</i> <i>anwaro</i>

Notes and Derivations.

i. First person. *Wa* or *waga*, a classical form, is sometimes used, usually with its proper meaning of "my," *waga e*. *Wak* or *ak*, contractions of *waga* may be met in phrases like *wakko*, *akko*,=*waga ko*.

Oi is derived from *ore*, but is not vulgar in the dialect.

ii. Second person. *Wai* comes from *ware* in the written language. The more polite forms are all derived from *omae*. *Un*, which may be pronounced *on*, is an abbreviation of *unu* the vulgar form of *onore*. L. *unju* (polite), is more probably connected with T. *nanji* than T. *imashi* as Chamberlain suggests.

iii. Third person. *Nushi* or *nishi* (properly "master") and *yado* (really "husband"), may be used as 3rd personal pronouns to inferiors. *Anshi* or *ansu* is derived from *ano hito*, *anwaro* from *anoyaro* and *ai* is borrowed from the demonstrative pronoun *are*.

2. Plural number.

The following suffixes are used to form the plural.

<i>Domo</i> —	only to superiors in first person.
<i>Don</i> — }	to inferiors in all persons, and to equals in 1st person.
<i>Gata</i> — }	
<i>Tachi</i> —	2nd and 3rd person, exception <i>watashtachi</i> ,=us,
<i>Nando</i> —	to equals and inferiors, first person,

Comment.

Don is sometimes pronounced *do*, *undo*=*you*.

Oidon and *waidon* may be corrupted to *oddon* and *waddon*.

Watashitachi may be corrupted to *wattchi*.

Irregular formations with *nando* may be found. Examples, *atahando*, *atando*, *wataando*=*we*. *Nando* is very rarely corrupted to *-rand* when we get such forms as *unrand*, *you*, (plural).

3. Crasis in personal pronouns.

Singular.

When the postpositions *WA* and *WO* follow pronouns in-*shi* crasis produces { *-sha* as *watasha*, *ansha*, *washa*.
-sho, *-shu* as *watasho*, *watashu* etc.

When *WA* and *WO* follow pronouns in *I*

I + *WA* becomes *YA*, *I* + *WO* becomes *YO* or *YU*, as *omaya*, *omayo* or *omayu*, *omae ni*, to you.

Plural.

Domo and *don* + *WA* become *doma*; + *I*, *dome*.

Tachi and *WA* or *WO* becomes *tacha*; or *tacho*, *tachu*.

Gata + *I* becomes *gate*.

Nando + *WA* becomes *nanda*, *nando* + *I* becomes *nande*.

Reference may be made to crasis in nouns to explain any doubtful cases. "Isolation" in Luchuan is the same for all parts of speech, but *wang*, "I" is irregular.

II. OTHER PRONOUNS (AND ADVERBS.)

1. This, which, (substantive and adjective forms).

a.	{ <i>kotchi</i>	<i>sotchi</i>	<i>atchi</i>	<i>dotchi</i>
	{ <i>kotcha</i>	<i>sotcha</i>	<i>atcha</i>	<i>dotcha</i>

The second forms are really corruptions of *sochira*, etc.

When followed by *WA* and *WO*, the 2nd forms are not changed but crasis causes the following changes in the first forms.

WA	<i>kotcha</i>	<i>sotcha</i>	<i>atcha</i>	<i>dotcha</i>
WO	<i>kotcho</i>	<i>sotcho</i>	<i>atcho</i>	<i>dotcho</i>
	<i>kotchū</i>	<i>sotchū</i>	<i>atchū</i>	<i>dotchū</i>

Confusion is possible between *kotcha migi*=*kochira ga migi* and *kotcha wari, kochi wa warui*

Corruptions of the forms in *-cha* are

kotche sotche atche dotche

The words *kotchisame, sotchisen, atchise*, are formed from the above by the addition of suffixes indicative of direction, (See Postpositions, II.11.).

b. *Koko, soko, akko, asuko, doko.*

When the following postpositions are agglutinated, they become

WA	<i>koka</i>	<i>soka</i>	<i>asuka</i>	<i>doka</i>
I	<i>koke</i>	<i>soke</i>	<i>asuke</i>	<i>doke</i>
GA	<i>kogga</i>	<i>sogga</i>	<i>asukoga</i>	<i>dogga</i>

In some villages *suke* and *hike* are used for *soka, soke*.

2. Here, there, where.

The Tōkyō suffix *no atari* "vicinity of," used to give a broader and more indefinite sense to the demonstrative is reduced to *-ntai* or *-tai* by Satsuma speakers, as *kokontai, asokotai, sokotai, dokontai*.

	<i>koi</i>	<i>soi</i>	<i>ai, kai*</i>	<i>doi</i>
	<i>kon</i>	<i>son</i>	<i>an</i>	<i>don</i>
Tōkyō form	{ <i>kore</i>	<i>sore</i>		.
	{ <i>kono</i>	<i>sono</i>	etc.,	etc.

These forms are derived from standard speech by sound change.

* *kai* (book-word *kare*), has only a limited use as in the phrase *nanden kaiden, nandemo kandemo*.

The following sound changes occur after WA and WO.

WA	<i>koya</i>	<i>soya</i>	<i>aya</i>	<i>doya</i>
WA (rarely)	<i>kora</i>	<i>sora</i>	<i>ara</i>	<i>dora</i>
WŌ	{ <i>koyo</i>	<i>soyo</i>	<i>ayo</i>	<i>doyo</i>
	{ <i>koyu</i>	<i>soyu</i>	<i>ayu</i>	<i>doyu</i>

3. Thus, like that, how, etc.

ko so a do
kogen sogen agen dogen, iken

The syllable *gen* is a corruption of 氣 =, *ge ni*. *Iken* is a corruption of *ikani*, and *sogen* is occasionally changed to *sen*.

In some villages *-nyun* is used as a suffix, equal to *yō ni*.

konnyun sonnyun annyun donnyun

Some nouns cause the N in *sogen* etc., to become NA.

Kogena koto, sogena mon, akena neko.

4. This much, that much, how much.

These words are formed by adding the Kyūshū suffix *shiko* = *hodo*

so	{	<i>koshiko</i>	<i>soshiko</i>	<i>ashiko</i>	<i>doshiko</i>
		<i>koishiko</i>	<i>soishiko</i>	<i>aishiko</i>	<i>doishiko</i>

Ikura, ittai, (T. *ikutari*), how much, how many (persons), are also used, while *-shiko* is often *-suko* or *-hiko*.

kohiko dosuko sohiko asuko, etc.

When WA and I follow the above, crasis produces

WA	<i>koshika</i>	<i>soshika</i>	<i>ashika</i>	<i>doshika</i>
I	<i>koshike</i>	<i>soshike</i>	<i>ashike</i>	<i>doshike</i>

5. What and who.

Nan, nai. The forms are contractions of *nani*, and if followed by WA or WO becomes *naya* or *nanyo, nanyu*. "Who" is—

to superiors,	equals,	inferiors.
<i>daisa</i>	<i>da, dai</i>	<i>doi, donyats.</i>

Dai comes from *dare*, *doi* from *dore*, *donyats*, from *dono yatsu*. (*Yatsu* is not very rude in Satsuma). *Da* is only used in the singular and when followed by the postposition *ga*, Ex. *Da ga kyatta na? Dare ga kimashita ka?*

ADJECTIVES.

I. INFLECTION.

1. Satsuma adjectives, like Kyushū adjectives in general, form the conclusive and attributive by adding *-ka* to the stem, a contraction of an archaic *-ku aru* (Sansom). In Satsuma, an alternative form resulting from sound changes in the stem is also freely used, the choice of forms depending on subtle conditions of euphony, not to be reduced to rules. In a sense, Satsuma adjectives possess no stem, only a root, as the stem has often been destroyed by irregular sound change.

Table of Primary Inflections.

Tōkyō stem	Attributive Conclusive	Adverbial Indef- inite Predicate with "to be" expressed.	Abstract noun.
<i>ama</i>	<i>ame</i> <i>amaka</i>	<i>amo</i>	<i>amasa</i>
<i>kuro</i>	<i>kure</i> <i>kuroka</i>	<i>kuro</i>	<i>kurosa</i> <i>fussa</i>
<i>furu</i>	<i>furi</i> <i>furuka</i>	<i>furu</i>	<i>furusa</i> <i>kanassa</i>
<i>kanashi</i>	<i>kanashi</i> <i>kanashika</i>	<i>kanashiu</i>	<i>kanashisa</i>

As in other Kyūshū dialects, the K in all adverbial and verbal forms is dropped, but Satsuma shortens the resulting diphthong *au*, *ou* etc ; into a short vowel.

Note that the " Causal form " of Luchuan and Classical Japanese is wanting.

When followed by the postposition I, the abstract noun suffers crasis and becomes an adverb.

amase kurose fusse kanasse

2. The secondary or tense and mood inflections of the adjective are obtained as in ordinary Japanese, that is by agglutinating parts of the verb *aru* to the second attributive form in *ka*, subject to the usual sound changes, as *amakaya*=*amakaraba*, or *amakarō* for *amakarō*. They are complete with the exception of a conditional form. Equivalents of the two conditional forms of the written language are obtained by the postposition *nara* in the case of the hypothetical, and *de* for the conditional, added to the conclusive form of the adjective.

Hypothetical

T. *amakuba nome*S. { *ame nara nome*
amaka nara nome

If it is sweet, drink it !

Conditional.

T. *amakereba nome:*S. { *ame de nome*
amaka de nome

As it is sweet, drink it !

Perhaps it is not necessary to say that this tense is not wanting in the Luchuan adjective. Though the adverbial form has connective power in the Japanese written language, the dialect cannot express connection without the postposition *shi*. S. *Sumya kuroshi, kanya shite*=T. *Sumi wa kuroku, kami wa shiroshi*.

II. COMMON SOUND CHANGES IN ADJECTIVE STEMS.

1. Medial consonants become stopped.

<i>shikka</i>	stringent	<i>shibui</i>
<i>akka</i>	red	<i>akai</i>
<i>takka</i>	high	<i>takai</i>
<i>okka</i>	heavy	<i>omoi</i>
<i>nekka</i>	sleepy	<i>nemui</i>
<i>kekka</i>	smoky	<i>kemui</i>
<i>mikke</i>	short	<i>mijikai</i>
<i>atne</i>	dangerous	<i>abunai</i>
<i>sutne</i>	few	<i>sukunai</i>
<i>obokkanne</i>	doubtful	<i>obotsukanai</i>

2. Nasal consonants are freely introduced.

<i>chinse</i>	small	<i>chisai</i>
<i>sanka</i>	cold	<i>samui</i>
<i>obotsukannaka</i>	doubtful	<i>obotsukanai</i>
<i>sunne</i>	few	<i>sukunai</i>
<i>nanka</i>	long	<i>nagai</i>
<i>umme</i>	sweet	<i>umai</i>
<i>hakanne</i>	fleeting	<i>hakanai</i>
<i>tsuranikki</i>	hateful	<i>tsuranukui</i>
<i>mittonne</i>	unbecoming	<i>mittomonai</i>
<i>minna</i>	all	<i>mina</i>

3. Other miscellaneous examples, (irregular).

<i>sebaka</i>	narrow	<i>semai</i>
<i>nefka</i>	sleepy	<i>nemui</i>
<i>furukuse</i>	old-fashioned	<i>furukusai</i>
<i>kisane</i>	dirty	<i>kitanai</i>
<i>otoroshi</i>	dreadful	<i>osoroshii</i>
<i>shtoka</i>	white	<i>shiroi</i>
<i>wakka</i>	bad	<i>warui</i>
<i>sashka</i>	long (of time)	<i>hisashii</i>
<i>yosh</i>	good	<i>yoroshii</i>
<i>hoska</i>	thin	<i>hosoi</i>

ooka
chimete
chore
kire
ippe
kika
kisska
shindoka
toggenmaka
ne

late
cold
tardy
pretty
full
yellow
tired
tired
unexpected
not (negative adj.)

osoi
tsumetai
tenuri
kirei
ippai
kiiroi
kitsu
shinrō shita
tokigen nai
nai

III. EXAMPLES OF SATSUMA USAGE.

1. Archaic.

nika, new, from *nih* (L. *nūsang*).

2. Homonyms of different meaning, etc.

Ite (*itai*, painful)=hot; *kibosuka*, (*kibosoi*, timid)=melancholy; *iyashika* (*iyashi* humble)=greedy; *itaimonaka* (*itari mo nai*) indelicate; *kimikuse*, *kimoikuse* (*kimi-kusai*, stinking of yellow!) smelling of smoke; *kakaranne*, *tsuganne* (*kakari yō no nai*; *tsugari yō no nai*) extravagant; *zutne* (*zutsunai*, lazy) painful; *ganjuka* (*ganjō*, solid, secure)=healthy; *jimone* (*ji mo nai*, no foundation)=sly; *tessoka* (*taisō*, very ?)=very tired.

3. Words of unexplained origin.

Moge=sickly sweet; *genne*, sorry; *tozenne*, *tojinne*, lonesome; *muze*, loveable; *oserashira*, quiet; *gurashika*, pitiable; *sashirannaka*, unprofitable; *oze*, dreadful; *yazeroshika*, *yazekuroshika*, *memekurushika*, annoying, tedious; *tsumbuika*, low; *kusserashika*, pedantic; *oroyoka*, poor; *tessenne*, *tenkoshimone*, unexpected; *zussarashika*, licentious; *djibishika*, *djirishika*, quick; *edzurashika*, dreadful; *sekarashika*, fussy, noisy.

VERBS.

Satsuma verbs belong to the same conjugations and possess the same voice as the corresponding verbs in standard speech.

The final "U" of the present tense is never pronounced, and the preceding consonant is often stopped.

FIRST SECTION.

As the Probable Present or Future tense and the Imperative of Satsuma verbs are formed irregularly, the discussion of verbs has been made to follow the model adopted by Japanese grammarians who give six principal forms in explaining each of the conjugations. These are, to give them in the usual order, the negative base (Chamberlain's 4th base), indefinite (2nd base) Certain present (1st base) Conditional (3rd base), Imperative and Future (1st Base) or Probable Present). Conjugations on this model will be found in Akada and Satomi's book "How to speak Japanese Correctly," first published in 1903. The Second Section will explain the inflected postpositions employed for the formation of other tenses, as has been done in Aston's "Grammar of the Japanese Written Language."

I. FIRST CONJUGATION.

1. Eight or nine out of ten verbs in the dialect belong to the first conjugation, which is quite regular, except that the Probable Present or Future ends in short O.

Illustrative sentences—the verb *kaku* "write."

Jyo kaku (1st base) (I) write.

Kaki ga naru (2nd base) lit. "writing can do," (I) can write.

Menichi kakeba (3rd base) *jyodji naru*—(*jōzū*)—If (I) write everyday,
(I) will become skilful.

Jya kakan (4th base) (I) don't write—*ji wa*

Wai mo jyo kake (Imperative) Do you also write!

Oi mo jyo kakō (Probable Present and Future), I shall also write.

Jyo keta (Certain Past) (I) wrote.

2. Sound changes in the past tense operate on the analogous forms of standard speech according to the rules laid down for Nouns.

Examples. *Toda* (*tonda*), *yoda* (*yonda*), *kata* (*katta*), *keta* (*kaita*), *teta* (*toita*), *shita* (*suita*), *nida* (*nuida*), *keda* (*koida*), *deta* (*dashita*), *eta* (*oshita*), *shimota* (*shimatta*), etc.

II. SECOND CONJUGATION.

1. Verbs in the second conjugation form their Certain Present after the attributive form (Aston) of the written language, a thing which may be heard in Tōkyō from some speakers. This conjugation is also irregular in the conditional base, Probable Present and Imperative.

The final vowel in the Present is usually not pronounced, the consonant being therefore stopped : *nagut* for *naguru*.

2. Illustrative sentences—the verb *naguru* (T. *nageru*) “to throw.”

Oi mo naguru (1st base) I also throw.

Koke ish-nage ga aru (2nd base) Here is a sling.

Isho nagen ka? (4th base) Don't you throw stones?

Isho nagureba atne (3rd base, *abunai*) If you throw stones it is dangerous.

Oi mo nagu, or, *nagiū ka?* Shall I also throw (2 future forms)

Wai mo hayo nage! Do you also throw quickly!

The Satsuma Imperative is *nage* instead of *nagero*

All verbs have 2 Future forms, in U and IU except stems ending in *-iuru* as *miuru* “see,” *miu* (Fut.) T. Future, *mieyō*.

III. THIRD CONJUGATION.

1. The Satsuma third conjugation is of extreme importance on account of possessing a Negative base in A instead of I. This means that the whole conjugation follows the pattern of the irregular verbs *shinuru* and *inuru*, a fact which greatly strengthens Prof. Chamberlain's proof that all Japanese verbs originally followed a single conjugation modelled after these surviving forms. (See Coll. Jap. §272, and the “Excursus on the Origin of the Japanese Conjugations” appended to the Essay on Luchuan Grammar.) Beside this, the Imperative and Probable Present are irregular.

2. Illustrative sentences—the verb *okiru*, “to wake.”

Oi mo okiru, (1st base), I also wake.

Oki-kata ga haye (2nd base), (His) waking is early.

Ima okireba yokarō, (3rd base), If (you) wake now, it will be good.

Hayo okiran ka, (4th base) Don't (you) wake soon?

Wai mo hayo okire, (Imperative) Do you also wake quickly!

Oi mo okirō kai?, (Future) Shall I also wake?

IV. IRREGULAR VERBS.

1. The verb *kuru* in Satsuma is often pronounced *kuk* or *kug*, but it possesses also irregular forms in the Probable Present and the Imperative.

Kyua ai mo ku (Probable Present), *Kyō wa are mo koyō*. To-day he will also probably come.

Hayo mokke (Imperative), *Hayaku motte koi*, Fetch it quickly.

2. The verb *suru*, also *sut*, is peculiar in the Probable Present which has two forms, *su* and *shiu*, and the Gerund.

Hinne wo su, T. *hiru-ne wo shiyo*

Dzusban wo shiu, T. *rusuban wo shiyo*.

Yama takoshi, *umya fuke*=T. *yama wa takai umi wa fukai*.

3. The polite verbs *mos* (T. *masu*) *yas* (T. *nasaru*) *yaru* (T. *nasaru*) and *gozai* (T. *gozaru*), have a negative base in A.

Present (1st base)	Indefinite (2nd base)	Conditional (3rd base)	Negative (4th base)	Imperative	Future.
<i>mos</i>	<i>moshi</i>	wanting	{ <i>moha</i> <i>mosa</i>	<i>moshi</i>	<i>moso</i>
{ <i>yas</i> <i>yans</i>	{ <i>yashi</i> <i>yanshi</i>	wanting	<i>yaha</i>	{ <i>yashi</i> <i>yanshi</i> <i>yanse</i>	<i>yanso</i>
<i>yaru</i>	<i>yat</i>	<i>yare</i>	<i>yara</i>	<i>yai</i>	<i>yaro</i>

i. Illustrative Sentences. Certain present (1st base) or Future.

Yokato omei kakemos, (I) show you some good ones.

Tohonne oisogyas, *oisogyansu*, I will do it very quickly.

Anshi mo ikki kyarū, He also comes soon.

Past tense (2nd base)

Ataiya waze daremoshita, I am very tired.

Ikken osshyashitaka, *osshyanshitaka* } What did you do ?

Dō itashimashitaka (Tōkyō)

Waze hayo kyatta, (You) came very quickly.

Conditional (3rd base), lacking in *mos* and *yas*.

Sen nakiyareba minna kanashiu naru, If (you) weep so much all will become sad.

Negative (4th base).

Koya omenya kakemohan, *kakemosan*, I won't show you this.

Kyua gakkennyā ojan, I don't go to school to-day.

Ansha kyua kiyaran, He will not come to-day.

Imperative.

Ossaijyatch kudasaimoshi, Come, please !
Ma oogai yashi (or *yanshi, yanse*), Well, come in !
Omai mo hayo kiyai, Do you also come quickly !

Probable Present or Future.

Yokato omei kakemoso, I shall show you good ones.
Kyua gakké ikyanso, I shall go to school to-day.
Anshi mo kyua kiyaro, He will also come to-day.

Mos, when followed by a postposition becomes *mon, nsu, or su*
Yumondo (T. *Iimasu zo* !) I will tell !

Tonsudo } (T. *Torimasu zo*) I will take it !
Tosudo }

Yas and *yaru* for *Tōkyō nasaru* properly belong to Ōsaka dialectical usage. They are subject to great sound changes when suffixed to verbs.

Examples, *ossaijyans ka T. ori nasaimasu ka ; ojasu=oide yasu=oide nasai*.

Giyaru properly *iiyaru=ii-nasai*, shows how the suffix affects the stem of the main verb at times.

ii. When *gozai* is conjugated with *mos*, the compound is usually contracted to *goasu* or *gozasu*. Other abbreviated forms which may be heard in country districts are *gozans, djans, dzans, dansu*, etc. The conjugation is defective. Ex. *Sochi goasu*, T. *so de gozaimasu*, Quite so.

Present (1st base)	Indef. (2nd base)	Condit. (3rd base)	Neg. (4th base)	Imperative	Future
<i>goasu</i>	<i>goashi</i>	wanting	<i>goaha</i>	wanting	<i>goanso</i>
<i>gozasu</i>	<i>gozashi</i>		<i>gozaha</i>		<i>gozanso</i>

iii. Miscellaneous semi-idiomatic polite phrases.

Koke yoka shina ga gozaimos, Here are fine goods.
Uchi ossaijyansu ka, Is he at home ?
Okawai mo ojasme, There is probably no change.
Yukusa ojasshita, How glad I am to see you.
Meshu messhagemohanka, Won't you condescend to dine ?
Soya atai tamohanka, Won't you give that to me ?
Okame yattamonsu na, Don't go to any trouble, please.
Ikenmeshmos ka (Dō nasai masu ka), What will you do ?
Goggen ukage moshita, I came to enquire about your health.
Kake ne mosh mohan, I don't tell you high prices.

Nanchi giyatta ka? What did you say?

Tatta ima makanshita, He only went out just now.

Machitto agemoso kai, Let me give you a little more.

iv. The defective auxiliary *dja* (Tōkyō, *de aru, da, desu*)

This verb has only 3 tenses, which are used as equivalents for the corresponding tenses of the simple conjugations.

Illustrative sentences.

Shiton kokora wakaran mon dja, Men's hearts are incomprehensible.

An kwasha unme mon djatta, That cake was delicious.

Kyua ame ga fuddjaro, It will probably rain to-day.

Aido=*aru darō*.

SECOND SECTION.

INFLECTED POSTPOSITIONS.

I. Suffixes added to the Indefinite Form.

1. i. The suffix *-ta*, and the forms derived from it are added to adjectives and the indefinite of verbs, to make five tenses of the conjugations.

Past	Gerund	Conditional Past	Frequentative Form	and Probable Past Tense.
<i>-ta</i>	<i>chi</i> or $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} che \\ te \end{array} \right\}$	<i>-taya</i>	<i>-tai</i>	<i>-tsurō</i>

ii. Illustrative sentences, for the four irregular formations.

Oiga $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} kechi \\ keche \\ kete \end{array} \right\}$ *kuru kai?* Shall I write it for you?
(T. *kureyō ka?*)

Orei ikmoshitaya dzush goashita, When I called to thank him, he was out.

Detai hikondai sut, He is sometimes going out and sometimes staying in.

Soke kwaji ga attsurō, Wasn't there a fire at that place?

iii. When the gerundive suffix is followed by WA it becomes *-cha* by crasis, S. *Tsukmoscha*=T. *Tsuki mashite wa*.

Verbal phases containing a Gerund followed by an inflected form are subject to sound changes, the gerundive suffix becoming a stop or the two words being run together.

<i>mokke</i> (<i>mochi koi</i>)	=T. <i>motte koi</i>
<i>miset tamonshi</i>	=T. <i>misete kudasai</i>
<i>ketcharu</i> (<i>kete-arū</i>)	=T. <i>kaite aru</i>
<i>tatcharu</i>	=T. <i>tatte yaru</i>
<i>shitchoru</i> (<i>shichi oru</i>)	=T. <i>shite oru</i>

2. i. The suffixes *-gotaru*, and *-taka* or *-te*, which form the Desiderative Adjective are added to the present and indefinite form. They are conjugated like regular adjectives except that adjectives formed with *gotaru* cannot become abstract nouns. The derivation of this word seems to be *gotoku aru*.

Illustrative Sentences.

Attributive or Conclusive.

Oi mo midzo { *nomugotaru*
nontaka
nonte } I too, want to drink some water.

Adverbial.

Oya midza { *nomugota*
nomogots
nonto } *naka*, I don't want to drink any water.

Past Tense.

Oi mo midzo { *nomogotatta*
nontakatta } I too, wanted to drink some water.

Future, Probable Present.

Wai mo midzo { *nomogotaro*
nontakaro } You too, will want to drink some water.

Conditional.

Wai mo { *nomogotaya* or *nomogotannara*
nontakaya or *nontakannara* } *nome*, Drink, if you want to.

Abstract noun. (Note the difference of idiom and similarity to Luchuan).

S. *Nontasa ga tamaran'got natta*, My thirst became unbearable.

T. *Nomitakute tamaranai yo ni natta*, Having thirsted, it became unbearable.

L. *Nunibusasi ga* (Nom. case of verbal noun form of desiderative adjective.)

- ii The suffix *gotaru* also functions as an auxiliary with three other meanings.

- (a) Comparison { *Kon komya yut no gotaru.*
T. *Kono kome wa yuki no goto aru.*
- (b) Probability { *Kyua amega furo gotaru*
T. *Kyō-wa ame ga furisō da*
- (c) Manner { *Zen ga naka gotnatta.*
T. *Zeni ga nai yō ni natta.*

II. Suffix added to the Conditional base : *-ba*. (Uninflected but inserted here for convenience.)

Examples. *Amega fureba suzushiu nadjaro*, If it rains it will get cool.

III. Suffixes added to the negative base.

1. The negative voice in Satsuma is a curious mixture of the "First" and "Second Forms" of the regular conjugations.

These irregular suffixes form the following tenses :

Certain Present	Certain Past	Conditional	Present Gerund
— <i>n</i>	— <i>ndjatta-datta-zatta</i>	— <i>nnya</i>	— <i>dji</i>

Illustrative Sentences.

Kon ka, Aren't you coming ?

Oya chitton shirandjatta, I knew nothing about it.

Benkyo sennya nahan, It is necessary to be diligent.

Sen yuwadji ikki kiyai, Come quickly without talking so much.

T. *Sonna ni iwazu ni sugu kinasai.*

2. Suffixes which form the passive and potential are conjugated, as usual, according to the second conjugation with the result that the suffixes are *-ruru* for the 1st conjugation, and *-raruru* for the 2nd and 3rd, (T. *reru*, *rareru*) as in the Written Language.

In ga futo kara tatakarur ', The dog is beaten by a man.

Oi mo ainya nagerarur ', I also am thrown by him.

3. The suffixes *-suru* (for 1st conj.) and *-sasuru* (for 2nd and 3rd conj.) are added to the negative base of verbs to make them causative. These suffixes are conjugated just like the irregular verb *suru*.

4. The uninflected postposition *-me*, (T. *mai*), is added to the negative base to form the improbable present or future of the negative voice.

{ *Kon tenki nya kummon na amme.*
T. *Kono tenki ni wa, kuru mono arumai*

5. The imperative of the negative voice, is regularly formed by the uninflected postposition *-na*.

{ *Mo okame yattamosu na!*
T. *Mo okamai kudasaruna!*

WORD LISTS.

I. Verbs with changed stems.

Many verbs have been so much corrupted by changes in their stems that they are hard to recognise in their dialect forms. These are some notable examples. Note that the termination *-au* of stems in *a* contracts to *Ō*.

<i>okku,</i>	<i>oku,</i>	to put.
<i>kussaru,</i>	<i>kusaru,</i>	to rot.
<i>okkyagaru,</i>	<i>okiagaru,</i>	to rise up.
<i>ikkyo,</i>	<i>yukiau,</i>	to meet.
<i>ettsuku,</i>	<i>oitsuku,</i>	to grow old.
<i>nussoru,</i>	<i>nokesoru,</i>	to bend backwards.
<i>unno,</i>	<i>ushinau,</i>	to loose.
<i>nankon,</i>	<i>nagekomu,</i>	to throw into.
<i>nonkon,</i>	<i>nomikomu,</i>	to swallow.
<i>tannuru,</i>	<i>tazuneru,</i>	to enquire.
<i>uu,</i>	<i>ou,</i>	to pursue.
<i>oyek,</i>	<i>oyogu,</i>	to swim.
<i>meru,</i>	<i>mairu,</i>	to go.
<i>hik,</i>	<i>fuku,</i>	to blow.
<i>mos,</i>	<i>musu,</i>	to steam.
<i>igok,</i>	<i>ugoku,</i>	to move.
<i>kochoguru,</i>	<i>kusuguru,</i>	to tickle.
<i>konasu,</i>	<i>korasu,</i>	to concentrate.
<i>kagomu,</i>	<i>kagamu,</i>	to stoop.
<i>osoyuru,</i>	<i>oshieru,</i>	to teach.
<i>tokasu,</i>	<i>taosu,</i>	to throw down.
<i>tokur,</i>	<i>taoru,</i>	to fall.
<i>yokuu,</i>	<i>ikau,</i>	to test.
<i>chujumu,</i>	<i>chijimu,</i>	to shrink.
<i>shagon,</i>	<i>shagamu,</i>	to crouch.
<i>ojiru,</i>	<i>oriru,</i>	to alight.
<i>hasum,</i>	<i>hasamu,</i>	to pinch.
<i>kibiru,</i>	<i>kukuru,</i>	to tie.
<i>hokoru,</i>	<i>habikoru,</i>	to increase.
<i>koraku,</i>	<i>k'waku,</i>	to dry.
<i>kuyas,</i>	<i>kowanu,</i>	to break.
<i>fukuru,</i>	<i>kukeru,</i>	to sew together.
<i>oskuru,</i>	<i>oshitsukeru,</i>	to push.
etc.	etc.	etc.

II. Dialect words differing in derivation from their Tōkyō synonyms.

Kanzuru, (T. *kazoeru*), to count; *orabu*, (T. *sakebu*) to clamour; *ozumu*, (T. *sameru*) to awake; *uzuku* (T. *itamu*), to pain; *kuseru* (T. *soru*), to warp; *darur* (T. *kutabiru*), to be tired; *tamoru* (T. *taberu*) to eat; *saroku* (T. *aruku*), to walk slowly, *hotaru* (T. *nageru*), to throw; *ayuru* (T. *ochiru*), to fall; *kazumu* (T. *kagu*) to smell; *kibaru* (T. *koraeru*) to bear; *ottoru* (T. *musumu*) to steal; *imiru* (T. *fueru*) to increase; *mipparu* (T. *mitsumeru*) to gaze at; *kubiru*, properly “to strangle” (T. *musubu*) to tie; *kusaru* (T. *tojiru*) to bind; *ishitaru* (T. *afureru*) to overflow; *karu* (T. *ou*) to carry on the back; *hatchiku* (T. *nigeru*) to run away; *kakaru* (T. *fureru*) to touch; *katamu* (T. *katsugu*) to shoulder; *subo* (T. *hau*) to creep; *neoru*, (T. *yamu*) to be sick; *tsukamayu*, (T. *torareru*) to seize; *negiru* (T. *niramu*) to glare at; *mogaru* (T. *nedaru*) to tease; *chokurakasu* (T. *karakau*), to tease; *amaru* (T. *kawamureru*) to be mischievous; *mukkiaguru* (T. *oto suru*) to vomit; *nezun* (T. *tsuneru*) to pluck; *yokkorobu* (T. *yokotaoru*) to fall sidewise; *tenamu* (T. *tsuredatsu*) to start out together; *garu* (T. *shikaru*) scold; *ikkyasu* (T. *kobosu*) to spill; *utchoku* (T. *oku*, *oikosu*) to leave, to overtake; *usohiru* (T. *usotsuku*) to lie, etc., etc.

III. The following words differ in meaning from their Tōkyō homonyms.

Koyasu (properly “to fatten”) = to uproot; *homeku* (to feel warm) = to steam; *magururu* (to be bewildered) = to be knocked senseless; *fumu*, (to tread) = to wear (shoes etc); *kuru* (to come) = to go; *sasu* (to plant, etc) = to blossom; *seku* (to hurry, or dam, or cough) = to shut, to be in confusion, to have a stomach ache; *ando suru* (to be at peace) = to be satisfied with food, to get tired of; *naosu* (to repair) = to put away.

IV. Verbs of archaic or unknown derivation.

Hogasu, to dig a hole; *taguru*, to struggle; *bako* (Nagasaki *bakau*), to contend; *heagaru*, to climb, *sakkuro*; to rust, etc.

V. The Satsuma dialect is characterised by a free use of emphatic verbal prefixes and suffixes, most of which are entirely meaningless. Two of the following are common to the Luchuan language.

1. *Utchi-*, *ut-*, *it-*, *itchi-*, *chi-* (L. *ut-*, Tōkyō *uchi-*),

Examples. *uchi ku* = T. *kuu*, to eat.

us-suru, (*suteru*) to throw away
itchoku (*oku*) to place
itchiu (*iu*) to say
chiwasuru (*wasureru*) to forget

utchiu (*iu*) to say
ikkobosu (*kobosu*) to spill
chikorobu (*korobu*) to fall
uchikamu (*kamu*) to chew

2. *Hiki—, hit—, hin—, shit—, fut—*, (T. *hiki*)

Examples. *hikkamu (kamu)* to bite
hikkaku (kaku) to scratch *hittamagaru, (tamageru)* to be surprised
hinnomu (nomu) to drink *hinubu (nobu)* to stretch
hinnebu (neburu) to lap up *shitsuku (tsuku)* to adhere
shitchoru (ochiru) to fall *futchaburu (yaburu)* to break

3. *Ke—, ken—, ket—*, (L. *ke*, Classical Jap. *kaki*, Mediaeval *kai*).

kekaruru (kareru) to wither *keshinda (shinda)* died
kekiyuru (kieru) to be extinguished *kessaru (kusaru)* to rot
kenniguru (nigeru) to run away *kennaburu (naburu)* to chaff.

4. *Tsuk—, tsut—*, (T. *tsuki*)

tsukkakaru (fureru) to touch *tsggaru (waru)* to break
tsuppashiru (hashiru) to run *tsuttokasu (tsuki-taosu)* to push over

5. *Tsun—*, (T. *tsumi*).

tsunsaku, (saku) to cut, tear; *tsunkorosu (korosu)* to kill;
tsukunjiru (kujiru) to pick to pieces.

6. *Kishi* (T. ———) a prefix insulting in its nature.

kishikayashita (itta) I answered *kishikurame (yuke)* get away from here!

7. The suffix *-takuru* (T. *takureru*, to be wrinkled ?)

<i>waretakuru</i> , to be convulsed with laughter	(<i>warau</i>)
<i>fumtakuru</i> , to trample	(<i>fumu</i>)
<i>itakuru</i> , to babble	(<i>iu</i>)
<i>etakuru</i> , to drive away	(<i>ou</i>)
<i>montakuru</i> , to shampoo	(<i>momu</i>)
<i>tsuttakuru</i> , to pound	(<i>tsuku</i>)

8. *-kasu*. This suffix is often added to the stem of a verb to lend emphasis to its meaning.

keitokasu (keri-taosu) to kick over *chirakasu (chirasu)* to scatter,

UNINFLECTED POSTPOSITIONS.

I. POSTPOSITIONS PROPER.

The order of the words in this chapter corresponds to that which is followed in Chapt. V. "Handbook of Colloquial Japanese."

1. DE. In Satsuma, this postposition has three uses, as it includes the combined postposition *demo*. When followed by WA, *de* becomes DJA, or CHI by crasis. It is often omitted, especially before *gozaimos*.

Soi dja kuraji ga dekunne. Then it will be impossible to live.

So chi gwandon, Quite so ! (polite).

Ne wa doshiko goasu ka, = *ataiwa ikura de gozaimasu ka*.

The equivalent of *demo* is *den*, *denka*, or *deka*.

Kirishima wa Kagoshima kai den miyu, Kirishima is visible even from Kagoshima.

Kana wa oi denka kagga naru, Even I can write the kana.

Denka is corrupted into *djaika* when followed by a negative.

Nanda djaika djasan, I can't even shed a tear.

2. GA. Regular, except that it appears as an interjection.

{ *An yama Sakurajima yokka take ga !*

{ *Ano yama wa Sakurajima yori takai ze !*

3. KA or KAI. These postpositions serve for interrogation, but see also NA and YA. KAI may contract to KE at times.

Naika goyu goasuka, Do you have some business ?

Ima kara doke ikmosokai ? Where are you going now ?

Akke=aru ka, Are there any ?

4. KARU or KAI. In Satsuma this postposition has the added meaning "by," an idiom belonging to Luchuan also.

Fune kara iko, T. *fune de iko*, (I) shall go by boat.

(Luchuan, *Mma kara ichung*=to go on horseback)

5. DZUI or DZURI. In country districts, MATSU. These words have the same functions as T. *made*.

Town. *Tanyama dzui ikmosoya*, Let us go as far as Taniyama !

Country. *Iso matsu iko dja goahan kai*, Aren't you going as far as

Iso ?

6. MO. This suffix is regular in usage, but often contracted to N. Occasionally it is omitted, and in Luchuan expressed by "aggregation."

Kai sasarutch netchen okitchen oraren, Bitten by mosquitoes I couldn't bear it whether asleep or awake ! *Soka shiremohan*=T. *Sō kamo shirimasen*, It may be so.

7. NA ; (to inferiors, NE). This suffix forms prohibitions, adjectives and is an interjection. In the dialect it is also employed to ask a question.

Kom bosha doshiko na ? What is the price of this hat ?

Kokennya kwasha naka na ? Wasn't there some cake here ?

Yoka tenki dja goahanka na ! (polite) Isn't it fine weather ?

Matchodde ne (rude) As I'll wait, you know.

8. a. I ; or NI (or N in North-Eastern Satsuma). Except for the corruption of T. *ni* in the dialect, this particle is regular in usage. However, it is subject to agglutination after words ending in A, U, and O.

Nekkarade (T. *subete*) *ichi yen ni nasu*, They all come to 1 yen.

b. KE is an unexplainable dialect substitute for T. *ni*, which is only used after verbs to denote purpose.

Wai mo mi ke konsi ka=*Kimi mo mi ni konai ka*.

Oya takin tatakare ke ita, I went to the water-fall for a showerbath.

9. NO. This postposition is regular but for abbreviation to N and the fact that it is not used substantively.

S. *Askon hataken nakan kitno hane, kotno e ga aru*.

T. *Asoko no hatake no naka no kiku no hana ni, kumo no su ga aru*.

10. TO and TON. These two words are subject to some sound changes. TON, is a corruption of T. *tomo*. The combination *to iu*, usually becomes *tchiu*. TO may even be pronounced *tsu* or *chi*. In the dialect TO is used substantively (T. *no*) with the meaning of "one," or "ones."

Unton sutton iwan=*nanitomo kantomo iwan*.

Atai ya Takeda tchiu yatsu goas=*Takeda to iu mono de gozaimasu*.

Karasu no shite to ga on do !=*Karasu no shiroi no ga orimasu zo !*

Teron in the dialect supplants T. *to ka* ; *Nanteron kanteron*=*nantoka kantoka*="What not."

11. WA. Nothing need be said here about the "isolating particle" except to remind the student of the crasis explained under the head of nouns. Similar crasis occurs in T. *ni wa*, which becomes *nina* by metathesis.

Jibun nina dekut tsumoi dje or, = *Jibun ni wa dekiru tsumori de iru.*
Ma nina awan, = *Ma ni wa awan,* You will be late !

12. WO. Irregular only in agglutination. *Wo ba*, however, may be heard in conversational use.

Oya cha woba noda, = *Ore wa cha wo nonda.*

13. YA, frequently I, is as in Tōkyō colloquial, but this word occurs more often in the dialect.

Kanabin dare wa ansam ya ? Kanadarai wa arimasen ka.

Kyua aske { *iko ya* = *Kyō wa*, *asoko ni ikō ya.*
iko i.

The interrogative termination *i* of Luchuan seems related to YA especially when reduced to I.

14. YE, this postposition is regular except for crasis.

15. YOI or YOKKA, corruptions of T. *yor*i are regular in usage. *Somen ga nai yokka umo gwanga !*, Macaroni is better than anything. *Natcha midga nan yoi gosso dja*, Water is a better treat than anything else in summer.

II. OTHER POSTPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS.

1. *Do*. This word has two functions, those of the interjection *ze* or *zo* ; and the auxiliary, future tense, *darō*. In the first sense it corresponds to the Luchuan emphatic particle *dō*.

Sonna kot omowarene do ! L. Unu kutung umarang do !

Kokenya yoka shotchu ga atdo ga, There must be good *shōchū* here !

2. *Don*, *idon*, *donka*, *donkara*, *donkaran*, *donkaraba*. These words have a Tōkyō equivalent in *keredomo*.

Ima ita don dzus djatta, Ima itta keredomo rusu datta. Sodji goandonkaraba, atai ya sutmohan, That is so, but I don't like it. *Yomoidon, yomu keredomo*, etc. There is a hint of a lost conjugation of this conjunction.

3. *Gii* ; a suffix derived from *kiru* " to cut " denotes limitation. *Mo koigi de yamu*, I will behave better after this. (T. *kore kiri*.)

4. *Nara*, a verbal auxiliary, is dialectical so far as it supplants T. *naraba*. As has been shown in the conjugation of adjectives, *nara* is always used in the dialect instead of the hypothetical form.

Oi ga yoka nara, ikki kugga, If I will do I'll come at once.

5. *Nagara*. This suffix means " while," but it is not common in the dialect, its place being taken by the gerund.

Ōiya yokkorot nagara yomo } Ore wa ne nagara yomō.
Ōiya yokkotchī yomo }

6. *Yara*. This particle which expresses doubt or uncertainty, often may be translated “and” in its Tōkyō usage. In Satsuma, it has the added sense of “not only, but also.”

Kan yara, sun yara morota. I received not only paper, but also ink.

7. *Kusa*. This emphatic particle is derived from T. *koso wa*. Needless to say, there is no “*koso* form” of the verb for it to govern. *Yukusa odjanshita=yō koso irasshaimashita.*

8. *Seka*, “even.” This must be derived from Tōkyō *sae*.
In seka onnyu shitchoru, Even a dog understands favour.

9. *Datsure* is a suffix derived from and equivalent to *datera*.
S. Sampo datsure hana mi ke iko } By way of a walk, let us go to
T. Sampo datera hana mi ni ikō } see the flowers.

10. *Bashi*, a suffix which shows doubt, like T. *demo*.
Wai mo yureo mibashi shita kai, Did you really see a ghost?
Yokabashi no gots, It seems all right.

11. *Same, sen, se*. These suffixes are a corruption of *sama ni*, and correspond to T. *-ra* in such words as *achira* etc., expressing direction.

Waitacha atchisame ike,=Omae tachi wa, achira ye ike!
An ki ga missen koroda, That tree has fallen to the right.
Wai mo machitto maise dere, Move a little more to the front!

12. Pluralising suffixes. These are similar to those of standard speech except that in the dialect, only three can be used of things.

Only applied	{ <i>gata</i>	Applied to	{ <i>domo</i>
to persons	{ <i>tachi</i>	persons and things	{ <i>don</i>
			{ <i>nando</i>

13. *Moo*, or *oo*, exclamatory particles.

Nai ga moo { *nani, sonna koto ga nai!*
Nai ga oo { What, you don't say so!

14. Equivalentents of conjunctions as pronounced in the dialect.

Soshiche (sō shite); *soikara (sore kara)*; *soide (sore de)*; *shitaya (shitareba)*; *soinara (sore nara)*; *soidja (sore de wa)*; *soidjakara (sore da kara)*; *sosutto (sō suru to)*; *tsukmoshitcha (tsukimashite wa)* etc.

15. The following conjunctions are not used in Satsuma.
aruiwa, moshikuba, mata wa and *soretomo*.

ADVERBS.

Satsuma adverbs are decidedly irregular, so that a list of the more peculiar is quite in order. Moreover, the postposition *ni* is not used after the adverbs which are followed by it in Tōkyō, as it has been lost by crasis. Adjectives and pronouns used as adverbs have been already explained.

I. Sound changes in Adverbs.

<i>ikki</i>	at once	<i>jiki ni</i>
<i>sudei</i>	already	<i>sude ni</i>
<i>konedā</i>	recently	<i>konaida</i>
<i>sakkara</i>	for a long time	<i>sakikara</i>
<i>inma</i>	soon	<i>ima</i>
<i>sashkabui</i>	for a long while	<i>hisashiburi</i>
<i>idden</i>	at any time	<i>itsudemo</i>
<i>menichi</i>	everyday	<i>mainichi</i>
<i>yagachi</i>	immediately	<i>yagate</i>
<i>mohe</i>	already	<i>mohaya</i>
<i>sote</i>	outside	<i>soto ni</i>
<i>muke</i>	over there	<i>mukō ni</i>
<i>taitat</i>	often	<i>tabitabi</i>
<i>tatta</i>	} only	<i>tada</i>
<i>bakkai</i>		<i>bakari</i>
<i>hakatcha</i>	just	<i>dake</i>
<i>choroito</i>	altogether	<i>chotto</i>
<i>suppai</i>	completely	<i>suppari</i>
<i>shittai</i>	mostly	<i>sukkari</i>
<i>okata</i>	apt	<i>ō-kata</i>
<i>yaitonsureba</i>	rather	<i>yaya mo sureba</i>
<i>ketcha</i>	upside-down	<i>kaete</i>
<i>sakashimme</i>	violently	<i>sakashima ni</i>
<i>saimoi</i>	by all means	<i>shani muni</i>
<i>zeshiton</i>	once	<i>zehitomo</i>
<i>mutsu</i>	in the same way	<i>moto</i>
<i>idjon</i>	important	<i>ichi-yō ni</i>
<i>tesetchi</i>	perhaps	<i>taisetsu ni</i>
<i>warusuto</i>	unexpectedly	<i>waruku suru to</i>
<i>omegakenno</i>	unitedly	<i>omoi-gake mo naku</i>
<i>hitochi</i>	seldom	<i>hitotsu ni</i>
<i>mette</i>	almost	<i>metta ni</i>
<i>tege</i>	good-bye	<i>taigai</i>
<i>soinara</i>	} thank you	<i>sayōnara</i>
<i>aigato</i>		<i>arigatō</i>
<i>gokurosaa</i>	etc.	<i>gokurosama</i>
etc.		etc.

II. Adverbs Peculiar to the Dialect.

<i>itoki</i>	short while	<i>chotto</i>
<i>haito</i>	always	<i>tsune ni</i>
<i>kaneheze</i>	usually	<i>heizei</i>
<i>misse</i>	to the right	<i>migi ye</i>
<i>waze</i>	exceedingly	<i>hanahada</i>
<i>wazeshiko</i>	}	<i>takusan</i>
<i>ozeshiko</i>		
<i>yokashiko</i>		
<i>ekoichi</i>		
<i>dzumbai</i>		
<i>ukamon</i>		
<i>ugots</i>		
<i>futekots</i>		
<i>gishinto</i>		
<i>goito</i>		
<i>ippekoppe</i>	here and there	<i>achirakochira</i>
<i>gattsui</i>	exactly, exceedingly	<i>chōdō, hanahada</i>
<i>yonni</i>	}	{
<i>shatchi</i>		
<i>untonsuton</i>	very much	<i>yohodo</i>
<i>undaton subitaton</i>	}	<i>zei</i>
<i>ichon</i>		<i>nanitomo</i>
<i>chiru</i>	indeed	<i>hitotsu mo</i>
<i>oyattosaa</i>	not one	<i>sora ni</i>
<i>gorotto</i>	by heart	<i>otsukare sama</i>
<i>gorōto</i>	thank you	
<i>zorotto</i>	}	<i>subete</i>
<i>gassai</i>		
<i>gossoi</i>		
<i>zurut</i>		
<i>nekkara</i>		
<i>kataiguchi</i>		
<i>nashike</i>		
<i>genshiten</i>		
<i>gessen</i>		
<i>nantarakoten</i>		
<i>chodontoki</i>	mutually	<i>tagae ni</i>
<i>hyotto sutto</i>	why	<i>nani shi ni</i>
<i>dokusuppoi</i>	}	<i>ika ni shitemo</i>
<i>yuto</i>		<i>nun to iwaretemo</i>
<i>hitchakotchi</i>	no matter how	<i>ainiku</i>
<i>atchakotchi</i>	in spite of	<i>aruwa</i>
<i>yaimenno</i>	unfortunately	<i>roku ni</i>
<i>mareken</i>	perhaps	<i>yōku yōku</i>
<i>yokashiko</i>	thoroughly	<i>saka-sama ni</i>
<i>itchi</i>	carefully	<i>yatara ni</i>
<i>un</i>	}	<i>mare ni</i>
<i>iya</i>		<i>teki-ryō ni</i>
etc.	topsy-turvy	<i>mottomo</i>
	recklessly	<i>sayō</i>
	seldom	<i>ie</i>
	properly	etc.
	most	
	yes	
	no	
	etc.	

III. Onomatopoeic Adverbs.

<i>yoroï yoroï</i>	}	staggeringly	<i>yoro yoro</i>
<i>yotto yotto</i>		perplexedly	<i>uro uro</i>
<i>uroi uroi</i>			

<i>kuratto</i>		round and round	<i>gururi to</i>
<i>dossa dossa</i>		steadily	<i>doshi doshi</i>
<i>poroi poroi</i>		in drops	<i>poro poro</i>
<i>kirai kirai</i>		prickingly	<i>chiku chiku</i>
<i>hotto</i>		confusingly	<i>unzari</i>
<i>unna unna</i>	}	pliantly	<i>nayo nayo</i>
<i>unnakui unnakui</i>		windingly	<i>kunekune</i>
<i>yongo hingo</i>		rapidly	<i>zunzun</i>
<i>gongot</i>		listlessly	<i>bonyari to</i>
<i>akwasanto</i>		tired	<i>gakkari</i>
<i>messai</i>		brimmingly	<i>nami nami to</i>
<i>gambui</i>		totteringly	<i>yobo yobo</i>
<i>yoppoi yoppoi</i>		dully	<i>botto</i>
<i>boyatto</i>		drenching	<i>bisskori</i>
<i>bussoi</i>			<i>chotto</i>
<i>chokatto</i>	}	just	
<i>chokoi</i>			<i>chibi chibi</i>
<i>chimbo chimbo</i>	}	little by little	
<i>chin chin</i>			<i>etc.</i>
<i>etc.,</i>		<i>etc.,</i>	

INTERJECTIONS.

Some interjections have already been mentioned under the head of Uninflected Postpositions. These were *ga*, *na*, *ya*, *moo*, *oo*, and *do*. The dialect, however, has an unusually large number of such words.

<i>aa</i>	}	Interjections of surprise.
<i>arayo</i>		
<i>oiyo</i>		
<i>hara</i>		
<i>halla</i> (sic)		
<i>undamo</i> (women)	}	Exclamations of disgust.
<i>ishtayo</i>		
<i>iishiki</i>		
<i>oi</i>	}	Words of address.
<i>kora</i>		
<i>yo</i>	}	Responses (" Yes ").
<i>oi</i>		
<i>un</i>		
<i>haa</i>		
<i>hai</i>		
<i>djat djat</i>		
<i>djaro djaro</i>		
<i>ehai</i> (humble)		
<i>es</i>		Interrogatory word.
<i>iya</i>		
<i>iyya</i>	}	Responses (" No ").
<i>nya</i>		
<i>unnya</i>		
<i>innya</i>		
<i>ii</i>	}	Word expressing sorrow or anger.
<i>chesto</i>		Exclamation of encouragement.
<i>etyo</i>		
<i>yesso</i>		Exclamation of encouragement or resignation.
<i>yaiya yaiya</i>		

ko
saa
anne
anna
etc.

Interjection of reflection.

} Introductory expletive words.
etc.

Illustrative Sentences.

{ *Oi mero ! Shimbuna ne ka ?* Say ! waitress, no newspapers ?
 { *Hai Osakanto, Kagoshimanto mo gozansu.* Yes, both Ōsaka and Kagoshima ones.

{ *Okkahan, goggen ukagei meishita.* Mother, I've come to call.
 { *Arayo ! Hadzedon no kiyatta !* Well ! Hachizaemon has come.
Yaiya yaiya ! Suppai madjigota ! Dear me, I spoiled it all !
Hara ! Iken shiyatta to na ? Gracious ! what have you done ?

SYNTAX.

Some peculiarities which would naturally fall under this head have been already dealt with, as in the case of the omission of post-positions, interrogation, etc. All that remains to be said is that the dialect pushes to an extreme the omission of elements of the sentence noticeable in ordinary Japanese, such as the subject, predicate and object.

Yoroshiiu giyattamoshi, Please give (him) my regards !

An sha daisaa na ? Who (was) that man ?

Oya chao, aya sakewo noda, He drank *sake* and I tea .

Midzu nontaka monna, nome ! Let those who want to drink water,
 drink (water) !

Oiya meshiiu kuga, waya kuwanka ? I eat rice rice and won't you eat
 (some rice) ?

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PART II.

LEXICAL COMPARISON OF THE SATSUMA DIALECT. EXPLANATORY.

Positive knowledge can only be attained by the demolition of hidden possibilities. The great problem of Japanese philology is the ultimate classification of the Standard Speech of Japan, now tentatively assigned to the Altaic groups. That this position is unsatisfactory is the opinion of Prof. Chamberlain, to mention no other name; and hence casual visitors to Kagoshima have insisted that the Satsuma dialect might provide a clue to a new solution of the problem.

Japanese, especially Satsuma people, are prone to declare that the Southern dialect is like Chinese, a theory which will detain us for a moment. Satsuma speakers employ such strong stress and peculiar rhythms as to produce a tolerable imitation of the sounds of spoken Chinese, and they also make very free use of Sinico-Japanese expressions, but that is all. Needless to say, Satsuma "Chinese" words do not approximate to the pronunciation of any dialect of modern China, nor do the Satsuma sounds follow such a system as that of the *To-in*, introduced to Japan by the Buddhist missionaries of the 17th century. We shall shortly return to a further discussion of Sinico-Japanese words and their pronunciation in Satsuma, but the theory of relationship is usually based on other grounds.—namely, the existence of various Chinese customs; for instance, eating pork, using spoons, or carrying-poles which turn up instead of down at the ends; and the historical fact of trade and intercourse with the province of Fukhien through the southern port of Bō-no-tsu.

In a similar way, European travellers and scientists familiar with Malaysia or Formosa, go to Luchu (Okinawa Ken) and decide that the natives are akin to the Sea-Dyaks, so when they return to Kagoshima, noting that the men wear *koshi-maki* similar to the *sarang* and that the women carry their babies on the stomach instead of the back, they depart persuaded that the speech of the Satsuma people must certainly be like some obscure dialect of the Austronesian ("Malayo-Polynesian") or Indonesian ("Malayan") families. Though the only European resident of Luchu is inclined to accept a hypothetical relationship between Luchuan and the Indonesian languages, he has nothing to offer at present in support of this theory. In regard to the Satsuma dialect, of which we possess to-day a more complete knowledge, only one word, and that a neologism of the last century, has lany relation to Malay, i.e. *gitta*, Tōkyō, *gomu*, rubber. *Gitta* seems to

be a corruption of "gutta-percha," which, on the authority of the New Oxford Dictionary, may be referred to the Malay word *getah*.

A recent visitor to Kagoshima, Merton L. Miller, Ph. D. Esq., at present Chief of the Division of Ethnology in the Bureau of Science, Philippine Government, Manila, has proved his interest in Japanese philology by favouring me with the publications of the Bureau which treat of the island dialects. Of these, Volume V, Part I, "The Batan Dialect as a Member of the Philippine Groups of Languages," by Otto Scheerer, a former resident of Japan, has proved of great interest to me. The first chapter of this work, which deals with the northernmost Philippine dialect, consists of an exhaustive lexical comparison of some 100 Batan words and certain numerals with their equivalents in 23 Philippine and 30 Formosan dialects. This treatise suggested a similar comparative study of Standard Japanese, the Satsuma dialect and Luchuan with the object of widening the scope of Mr. Scheerer's comparisons.

OBJECT OF THE LEXICAL COMPARISON

The object of the present lexical comparison is, as has already been hinted, the establishment of any linguistic affinities between Standard Japanese, its sister, the Satsuma dialect, and their half-sister, the Luchuan tongue, and the speech of Formosa and the Philippines. As no correspondences or related words have been found, a feeling of disappointment may come to some persons; but the definite nature of the results obtained must give satisfaction.

For the above reason, I do not reprint any part of Mr. Scheerer's work, merely recommending it to the curious, but proceed with a table of 113 items, numbered to correspond with the 114 items of Mr. Scheerer's earlier comparison, comparing the pure Japanese equivalents for the above mentioned Batan words, with the corresponding words in the Satsuma dialect and the language of Luchu, so that the whole may be considered an appendix to Mr. Scheerer's valuable contribution to knowledge. Were words of Chinese origin allowed to supplant pure Yamato terms in the table, it would be plainly evident that the phonology of Satsuma speech is more closely allied to the Tōkyō pronunciation than to that of Luchu. Satsuma forms of speech, however, are so aboriginal in their nature as to admit of real comparison with none but Yamato verbs. For the Luchuan words, I am principally indebted to Prof. Yamashiro of the 2nd Girls' High School, Kagoshima, and of Shuri, Luchu; but also to Prof. Chamberlain's well-known vocabulary, and to an MS. English-Luchuan dictionary, the work of my father, the Rev. Henry B. Schwartz, D. D. of Naha, Luchu. When the Satsuma dialect presented a multiplicity of forms, I have been guided by the opinion of

various gentlemen of Kagoshima in selecting the words which have the widest acceptance in the polite circles of that city. Later the results of the comparison will be briefly tabulated.

WORD LIST

(The arabic numbers are those of Mr. Scheerer's work. Abbreviations are: T.=Tōkyō, S.=Satsuma, L.=Luchuan, Chin.=Chinese origin, Vulg.=Vulgar.)

1. Sky	T. <i>Sora</i>	S. <i>Sora</i>	L. <i>Sura</i>
2. Sun, Day	T. <i>Hi</i>	S. <i>Hi</i>	L. <i>Tida, Fi</i>
3. Moon, Month	T. <i>Tsuki</i>	S. <i>Tsuki</i>	L. <i>Chichu, Tsichō</i>
4. Night	T. <i>Yo, yoru</i>	S. <i>Yobe, yo</i>	L. <i>Yū, yuru</i>
5. Evening	T. <i>Yu, yukata</i>	S. <i>Yo no imote</i>	L. <i>Yusa</i>
6. Star	T. <i>Hoshi</i>	S. <i>Hoshi</i>	L. <i>Fushi</i>
7. Cloud	T. <i>Kumo</i>	S. <i>Kumo</i>	L. <i>Kumu</i>
8. Storm	T. <i>Arashi</i>	S. <i>Amekaze, Are</i>	L. <i>Amikazi, Arashi</i>
9. Wind	T. <i>Kaze</i>	S. <i>Kaze</i>	L. <i>Kazi</i>
10. Lightning	T. <i>Inabikari</i>	S. <i>Hikaimon</i>	L. <i>Fudai</i>
11. Fire	T. <i>Hi</i> (vulg. <i>Shi</i>)	S. <i>Hi</i>	L. <i>Fi</i>
12. Water	T. <i>Mizu</i>	S. <i>Mid</i>	L. <i>Mizi</i>
13. Earth	T. <i>Tsuchi</i>	S. <i>Tsuch</i>	L. <i>Chichū</i>
14. Year	T. <i>Toshi</i>	S. <i>Tosh</i>	L. <i>Tushi</i>
15. East	T. <i>Higashi</i>	S. <i>Higash</i>	L. <i>Agai</i>
16. Flower	T. <i>Hana</i>	S. <i>Hana</i>	L. <i>Hana</i>
17. Root	T. <i>Ne</i>	S. <i>Ne</i>	L. <i>Ni</i>
18. Veins	T. <i>Aosuji</i>	S. <i>Aosuji</i>	L. <i>Chisuji</i>
19. Man	T. <i>Hito</i> (<i>Shito</i>) cf. S. <i>An shi</i> , T. <i>ano hito</i> , that man.	S. <i>Futo, hito</i>	L. <i>Tcho, Tchu</i>
20. Male person	T. <i>Otoko</i> cf. S. <i>otoko in</i> , T. <i>ō-inu</i> , a male dog.	S. <i>Otoko</i>	L. <i>Wikiga, utuku</i>
21. Father	T. <i>Chichi</i>	S. <i>Ototsan, Oyaji</i>	L. <i>Tāri</i>
22. Woman	T. <i>Onna</i>	S. <i>Onago</i>	L. <i>Winagu, Wunna</i>
23. Mother	T. <i>Haha</i>	S. <i>Okkahan</i>	L. <i>Aya, Amma, Fafa</i>
24. Child	T. <i>Ko</i>	S. <i>Ko, Warabe</i>	L. <i>Kwa, Warabi</i>
25. Elder } Brother	T. <i>Ani</i>	S. <i>Ansan</i>	L. <i>Yachi, Shija</i>
Young }	T. <i>Ōtōto</i>	S. <i>Ototo</i>	L. <i>Uttu</i>
26. Old Man	T. <i>Toshiyori</i>	S. <i>Onjo, Toshiyoi</i>	L. <i>Tamme, Tushiyui</i>
27. King	T. <i>Ō</i> (Chin.) Cf. modern Chinese <i>Wang</i> .	S. <i>O</i>	L. <i>Wo</i>
28. Name	T. <i>Na, Namae</i>	S. <i>Na, Namei</i>	L. <i>Na</i>
29. Head	T. <i>Atama, Tsumuri</i> Cf. T. <i>Bin</i> , L. <i>Binta</i> , the temples,	S. <i>Binta</i>	L. <i>Tsiburur</i>

30. Forehead	T. <i>Hitai</i>	S. <i>Hite, Fute</i>	L. <i>Futē</i>
31. Face	T. <i>Kao, Tsura</i> (rude)	S. <i>Tsura</i>	L. <i>Chira</i>
	Cf. L. <i>Kāgi</i> , features.		
32. Nose	T. <i>Hana</i>	S. <i>Hana</i>	L. <i>Mpana, Hana</i>
33. Mouth	T. <i>Kuchi</i>	S. <i>Kutch</i>	L. <i>Kuchi</i>
34. Lips	T. <i>Kuchibiru</i>	S. <i>Suba</i>	L. <i>Kuchibiru</i>
35. Tongue	T. <i>Shita</i>	S. <i>Shita</i>	L. <i>Shiba</i>
36. Tooth	T. <i>Ha</i>	S. <i>Ha</i>	L. <i>Hā</i>
37. Eye	T. <i>Me</i>	S. <i>Me</i>	L. <i>Mi</i>
38. Ear	T. <i>Mimi</i>	S. <i>Min</i>	L. <i>Mimi</i>
39. Breast, (of Female)	T. <i>Chichi</i>	S. <i>Chichi</i>	L. <i>Chī, Chīgwa</i>
40. Breast	T. <i>Mune</i>	S. <i>Mune</i>	L. <i>Nni</i>
41. Neck	T. <i>Kubi</i>	S. <i>Kut</i>	L. <i>Kubi</i>
42. Throat	T. <i>Nodo</i>	S. <i>Nodo</i>	L. <i>Nudu</i>
43. Back	T. <i>Senaka</i>	S. <i>Senaka</i>	L. <i>Kushi</i>
	Cf. T. <i>Koshi</i> , the loins.		
44. Armpit	T. <i>Waki no shita</i>	S. <i>Wakishita</i>	L. <i>Wachi</i>
45. Heart	T. <i>Kokoro</i>	S. <i>Kokoro</i>	L. <i>Fuku, Kukuru</i>
46. Belly	T. <i>Hara</i>	S. <i>Hara</i>	L. <i>Hara, Wata</i>
47. Knee	T. <i>Hiza</i>	S. <i>Hama</i>	L. <i>Teinsi, Chinsi</i>
	Cf. S. <i>Hama-nage</i> , a kind of hockey played with a puck, <i>Hama</i> .		
48. { Leg	T. <i>Ashi</i>	S. <i>Ashi</i>	L. <i>Fisha, Ashi</i> (rude)
49. { Calf	T. <i>Fukurappagi</i>	S. <i>Sanji, Tsuto</i>	L. <i>Kunda</i>
49. Foot	T. <i>Ashi</i>	S. <i>Ashi</i>	L. <i>Fisha, Ashi</i> (rude).
50. Nails	T. <i>Tsume</i>	S. <i>Tsume</i>	L. <i>Chimi, Tsimi</i>
51. Finger	T. <i>Yubi</i>	S. <i>Yubi</i>	L. <i>(W)yibi</i>
52. Elbow	T. <i>Hiji</i>	S. <i>Hinji, Hidj</i>	L. <i>Figinto, Figi</i>
53. Gall	T. <i>Tanju</i> (Chin.)	S. <i>Tanju</i>	L. <i>Nja</i> , the bitter thing
54. Liver	T. <i>Kimo</i>	S. <i>Kimo</i>	L. <i>Chimu</i>
55. Stomach	T. <i>I</i>	S. <i>I</i>	L. <i>Ī, Iwata</i>
56. Saliva	T. <i>Tsubaki</i>	S. <i>Tsudzu</i>	L. <i>Tsimpō</i>
57. Intestines	T. <i>Harawata</i>	S. <i>Sempiro</i>	L. <i>Wata, Watagwa</i>
	S. <i>Sem-piro</i> , literally "1000 fathoms."		
58. Excreta	T. <i>Kuso</i>	S. <i>Kuso, Hako</i>	L. <i>Kusu</i>
59. Dog	T. <i>Inu</i>	S. <i>In</i>	L. <i>Ing</i>
	Cf. Puppy, T. <i>Ko-inu</i> S. <i>Inoko</i> L. <i>Ingwa</i>		
60. Fowl	T. <i>Niwatori</i>	S. <i>Niwatoi</i>	L. <i>Tui</i>
61. Cock	T. <i>Ondori</i>	S. <i>Ondoi</i>	L. <i>Odui</i>
62. Hen	T. <i>Mendori</i>	S. <i>Mendoi</i>	L. <i>Midui</i>
63. Egg	T. <i>Tamago</i>	S. <i>Tamago</i>	L. <i>Kugwa, Tamagu</i>
64. Wing	T. <i>Hane</i>	S. <i>Hane</i>	L. <i>Hani</i>
65. Feathers	T. <i>Ke, Hane</i>	S. <i>Horo</i>	L. <i>Ki</i>
	Cf. T. <i>Horoba</i> , down.		
66. Fish	T. <i>Uwo</i>	S. <i>Iwo</i>	L. <i>Iyo, Iyu</i>
67. Pig	T. <i>Buta</i>	S. <i>Buta</i>	L. <i>Wā</i>
68. Goat	T. <i>Yagi</i>	S. <i>Yagi</i>	L. <i>Fija</i>
69. Snake	T. <i>Hebi</i>	S. <i>Hebi</i>	L. <i>Fiba, Habu</i>
70. Deer	T. <i>Shika</i>	S. <i>Kanoshishi</i>	L. <i>Shika</i>
	Cf. Classical Japanese <i>Kanoshishi</i>		
71. Bee	T. <i>Hachi</i>	S. <i>Hachi</i>	L. <i>Hachā</i>
72. House	T. <i>Ie, Ya</i>	S. <i>Ye</i>	L. <i>Ya</i>
73. Temple	T. <i>Tera</i>	S. <i>Tera</i>	L. <i>Tira</i>
74. Bridge	T. <i>Hashi</i>	S. <i>Hashi</i>	L. <i>Hashi</i>
75. Boat	T. <i>Fune</i>	S. <i>Fune</i>	L. <i>Huni</i>

76. Large Boat	T. <i>Okii fune</i>	S. <i>Futoka fune</i>	L. <i>Datēng huni</i>
77. Small Boat	T. <i>Kobune</i>	S. <i>Kobune</i>	L. <i>Hunigwa</i>
78. Food	T. <i>Tabemono</i>	S. <i>Kuimon</i>	L. <i>Kamimun,</i> <i>Kwemun</i>
79. Salt	T. <i>Shio</i>	S. <i>Shirwo</i>	L. <i>Māsū</i>
80. Vinegar	T. <i>Su</i>	S. <i>Aman</i> (women) <i>Su</i>	L. <i>Amazaki</i>
81. Oil	T. <i>Abura</i>	S. <i>Abura</i> L. <i>Abura</i> , petroleum	L. <i>Anda, Anra</i>
82. Fat, (a noun)	T. <i>Abura-mi</i>	S. <i>Abura</i>	L. <i>Anda, Anra</i>
83. Gold	T. <i>Kin</i>	S. <i>Kin</i> Cf. Classical Japanese, <i>Kogane</i>	L. <i>Kugani</i>
84. Mats (rough)	T. <i>Mushiro</i>	S. <i>Mushito</i>	L. <i>Mushiru</i>
(Smooth)	T. <i>Tatami</i>	S. <i>Tatan</i> L. <i>Tatang</i>	
85. An Inhabitant of Batan	(No equivalent exists).		
86. A Chinese	T. <i>Shinajin</i>	S. <i>Nankin San</i>	L. <i>Tōnchā</i>
	Cf. T. <i>Tōjin</i> , "Man of Tang."		
87. Hunger	T. <i>Himojisā</i>	S. <i>Hidaisā</i> Cf. T. <i>Hidarusa</i> (synonym).	L. <i>Yasa</i>
88. Thirsty	T. <i>Nodo no kawaita</i>	S. <i>Nodo no kawaita</i>	L. <i>Kāchung</i>
89. Pain	T. <i>Itami</i>	S. <i>Itan</i>	L. <i>Yāmung</i>
90. } Sicknes { Jap. T. <i>Yamai</i>	S. <i>Yamme</i>	L. <i>Yamme</i>	
91. } { Chin. T. <i>Byōki</i>	S. <i>Byōki</i>	L. <i>Byōchi</i>	
92. Something Cold	T. <i>Tsumetai mono</i>	S. <i>Chimite mon</i>	L. <i>Fīsang mung</i>
93. Heat	T. <i>Atsusa</i>	S. <i>Nukusa, Assa</i>	L. <i>Atsisa, Nukusa</i>
94. Right (direction)	T. <i>Migi</i>	S. <i>Mig</i>	L. <i>Nijiri</i>
95. Left	T. <i>Hidari</i>	S. <i>Hidai</i>	L. <i>Fijai</i>
96. Clean	T. <i>Kirei</i>	S. <i>Kire, Kireka</i>	L. <i>Chiri</i>
97. Dirty	T. <i>Kitanai</i>	S. <i>Kissane,</i> <i>Kissanaka</i>	L. <i>Hagosang</i>
98. Red	T. <i>Akai</i>	S. <i>Ake, Akaka</i>	L. <i>Akasang</i>
99. Distant	T. <i>Tōi</i>	S. <i>Toe</i>	L. <i>Tūsang</i>
100. To come	T. <i>Kuru</i>	S. <i>Kuru</i>	L. <i>Chūng</i>
101. To go	T. <i>Yuku</i>	S. <i>Iku, Kuru</i> (sic)	L. <i>Ichung</i>

Numerals.

102. I	T. <i>Hitotsu</i>	S. <i>Futotsu</i>	L. <i>Tīsi, Tīchi</i>
103. II	T. <i>Futatsu</i>	S. <i>Hitatsu</i>	L. <i>Tāsi, Tāchi</i>
104. III	T. <i>Mitsu</i>	S. <i>Mitsu</i>	L. <i>Mīsi</i>
105. IV	T. <i>Yotsu</i>	S. <i>Yotsu</i>	L. <i>Yūsi</i>
106. V	T. <i>Itsutsu</i>	S. <i>Itsutsu</i>	L. <i>Itsīsi</i>
107. VI	T. <i>Mutsu</i>	S. <i>Mutsu</i>	L. <i>Mūsi</i>
108. VII	T. <i>Nanatsu</i>	S. <i>Nanatsu</i>	L. <i>Nanatsi</i>
109. VIII	T. <i>Yatsu</i>	S. <i>Yatsu</i>	L. <i>Yāsi</i>
110. IX	T. <i>Kokonotsu</i>	S. <i>Konotsu</i>	L. <i>Kukunutsi</i>
111. X	T. <i>Tō</i>	S. <i>To</i>	L. <i>Tu</i>
112. XI	T. <i>Jū-ichi</i>	S. <i>Jich</i>	L. <i>Jū-ichi</i>
113. XX	T. <i>Ni-jū</i>	S. <i>Ni-ju</i>	L. <i>Ni-jū</i>
114. C	T. <i>Hyaku</i>	S. <i>Hyak</i>	L. <i>Hyāku</i>

RESULTS OF THE LEXICAL COMPARISON

It has been already stated that the foregoing list of words has been adopted for external reasons, and that it has not been compiled in order to display the Satsuma dialect. From a cursive examina-

tion of this word-list, we will be led to grant an intimate relationship between the modern colloquial of Tōkyō, the dying Satsuma patois, and Luchuan, for in some 92 cases we may discover triplets unquestionably possessing a common derivation. Of these triplets, No. 52, "the elbow" is an example of some value :

52. T. *Hiji* S. *Hinji* L. *Fijinto, Figi*

No. 19, "man," No. 59, "dog," No. 66, "fish" and No. 95, "the left" (direction) also go to show that what Prof. Chamberlain terms the "phonetic decay" conspicuous in the Luchuan tongue has affected the speech of the Satsuma people, though to a lesser degree.

19. T. <i>Hito</i>	S. <i>Futo</i>	L. <i>Tcho</i>
59. T. <i>Inu</i>	S. <i>In</i>	L. <i>Ing</i>
66. T. <i>Uwo</i>	S. <i>Iwo</i>	L. <i>Iyo</i>
95. T. <i>Hidari</i>	S. <i>Hidai</i>	L. <i>Fijai</i>

Again, in the case of Satsuma words, even when they are quite different from the Japanese terms in common use, we see that these forms have something distinctly provincial about them which marks them as of dialectical origin, or else they are mere survivals of antiquated Japanese.

Examples : No. 5. *Yo no imote*, "evening"; No. 8. *Amekaze*, "storm"; No. 10. *Hikaimon*, "lightning"; No. 26. *Onjo*, "old man"; No. 29. *Binta*, "head"; No. 48. *Tsuto*, "calf of the leg"; No. 65. *Horo*, "feathers"; and No. 70. *Kanoshishi*, "deer."

Of independent Satsuma words, there are some 16 examples to be found in the word-list. Reference to it will further disclose the dialectical nature of Satsuma speech from the poverty of its vocabulary, as there are some 52 entire coincidences with Standard Japanese, as compared with 14 entire coincidences of Luchuan and Japanese. The relation of the Satsuma dialect to Luchuan is of considerable importance, although only 5 actual coincidences exist in this list, for in 21 cases the dialect forms approximate much more closely to Luchuan, and are transitional between that language and standard Japanese. The independence of Luchuan, which is great enough to make it one of the world's languages, is not well shown by this word-list, which is poor in adjectives and verbs, but this may be easily learned from a perusal of Prof. Chamberlain's grammatical study.

SUMMARY

Japanese, the Satsuma dialect, and Luchuan are not related to the Formosan or Philippine dialects. The three forms of speech are cognate and inter-related. Satsuma, while divergent from Tōkyō speech, is not independent but dialectical, and conversely, Luchuan must be classed as a language. Hence, the results of this lexical comparison do not affect the linguistic classification of the Japanese language proper.

PART III.

VOCABULARY

INTRODUCTORY

The Satsuma words in the following list are defined by their equivalents in Tōkyō Japanese rather than by the single English word introduced to help the memory. Moreover the Satsuma terms and phrases are spelled out as single words owing to the peculiarity of local enunciation. No discrimination of usage has been attempted but frequent divergencies in phonetic representation may be found. Silent vowels in Tōkyō Japanese, that is short *i* and short *u*, have been entirely omitted in those cases when they would be absolutely suppressed by a Satsuma man.

A

<i>Aba</i>	dumb	<i>oshi</i>
<i>Abatenu</i>	}	<i>takusan</i>
<i>Abatenaku</i>		
<i>Abo, apo</i>	}	<i>haha</i>
<i>Abon</i>		
<i>Abuiko</i>	a gridiron	<i>ami</i>
<i>Aburagi</i>	fritters	<i>aburage</i>
<i>Aburamushi</i>	mimela gaschkeritchi	<i>kogane mushi</i> (ent.)
<i>Achakochia</i>	here and there	<i>achi-kochi</i>
<i>Achi</i>	hot	<i>atsui</i>
<i>Achienaka</i>	}	<i>tondemo nai</i>
<i>Atennaka</i>		
<i>Achiki</i>	red beans	<i>azuki</i>
<i>Achisame</i>	}	<i>achira ye</i>
<i>Achisen</i>		
<i>Achiyan</i>	that's so	<i>sō da ne</i>
<i>Addene</i>	there should be	<i>arō ga</i>
<i>Addoga</i>	won't you eat ?	<i>o-tabe nasaranka</i>
<i>Agahanka</i>	a reprobate	<i>sutaremono</i>
<i>Agaimon</i>	won't you eat ?	<i>o-agari nasaranka</i>
<i>Agaiyahanka</i>	}	<i>o-agari naga-i</i>
<i>Agaiyanshi</i>		
<i>Aganse</i>		
<i>Aganshi</i>		
<i>Agarai</i>		
<i>Agashi</i>	please eat	
<i>Agemoso</i>	}	<i>agemashō</i>
<i>Agenso</i>		
<i>Agen</i>		
<i>Agenjattate</i>		
<i>Ageshi</i>		
<i>Agga</i>	I shall give	
	like that	<i>āā</i> (adverb)
	as that is so	<i>āā de atta no ni</i>
	no T. colloquial, also Nagasaki, =corrected MSS.	
	there are	<i>aru ga</i>

<i>Aggai</i>		there are	<i>aru ga</i>
<i>Aggan</i>	}	chaps	<i>aka-gire</i>
<i>Aggare</i>			
<i>Aggatsu</i>		your things	<i>omae no mono</i>
<i>Aggochaddon</i>	}	it seems so, but	<i>aru yō da, keredomo</i>
<i>Aggotaidon</i>			
<i>Agutchaku</i>		to talk bawdy	<i>ō-guchi ni akeru</i>
<i>Ahi</i>		a duck	<i>ahiru</i>
<i>Ai</i>		he, that, trout	<i>are, ayu</i>
<i>Aiba</i>		therefore	<i>sareba</i>
<i>Aidon</i>		they	<i>arera</i>
<i>Aiga</i>		there are	<i>aru ga</i>
<i>Aigate</i>		thankful	<i>arigatai</i>
<i>Aigato</i>		thank you	<i>arigatō</i>
<i>Aigena</i>		seemingly so	<i>aru sō na</i>
<i>Aigotogowansu</i>		thank you	<i>arigatō gozaimasu</i>
<i>Aike</i>		are there ?	<i>aru ga</i>
<i>Ak</i>		a yawn	<i>akubi</i>
<i>Akai</i>		light (n)	<i>akari</i>
<i>Ake</i>		light (adj.)	<i>akarui</i>
<i>Ake, akaka</i>		red	<i>akai</i>
<i>Akeberu</i>		dragon-fly	<i>tombō</i>
<i>Akemoso</i>	}	shall open	<i>akemashō</i>
<i>Akenso</i>			
<i>Akesu</i>		dragon fly	<i>tombō, akitsu (arch.)</i>
<i>Aki</i>		open !	<i>ake yō</i>
<i>Akine</i>		trade	<i>akinai</i>
<i>Ako</i>		mother	<i>haha</i>
<i>Akka</i>	}	you	<i>anata</i>
<i>Akko</i>			<i>omae</i>
<i>Akkodon</i>			<i>kimira</i>
<i>Aknaka</i>		dangerous	<i>abunai</i>
<i>Aku</i>		horse-fly	<i>abu</i>
<i>Akutomon</i>		a rowdy	<i>akutaremono</i>
<i>Akwasanto</i>		listlessly	<i>boyari to</i>
<i>Amadoi</i>		rain-cloak	<i>amagappa</i>
<i>Amagaki</i>	}	hyla arborea, tree frog	<i>ama-gaeru</i>
<i>Amabiki</i>			
<i>Amagat</i>			
<i>Amage</i>	}	prayer for rain	<i>ama-goi</i>
<i>Amagu</i>			
<i>Amaiatcho</i>	}	a spoiled child	<i>abareko</i>
<i>Amaibo</i>			
<i>Amane</i>		cock roach	<i>aburamushi</i>
<i>Aman (women)</i>		vinegar	<i>su</i>
<i>Amanshakma</i>	}	a flatterer	<i>nejikemono</i>
<i>Amanshakme</i>			
<i>Amaru</i>		to be noisy	<i>sawagu</i>
<i>Ambe</i>		circumstances	<i>ambai</i>
<i>Ame, amaka</i>		sweet	<i>amai</i>
<i>Amechoru</i>		amusing	<i>omoshiroi</i>
<i>Ami</i>		rain, rice gluten	<i>ame</i>
<i>Ammonka</i>		does it exist ?	<i>aru mono ka</i>
<i>An</i>		that, net	<i>ano, ami</i>
<i>Andosuru</i>		to tire of	<i>aku</i>
<i>Anehan</i>		elder sister	<i>anesan</i>
<i>Anga</i>		there is	<i>arimasu ga</i>

Ani	}	elder sister	ane, anesan	
Anne				
Ansho				
Anyan				
Anjude	}	like that	ano gotoku	
Annoju				
Anmatoi	}	masseur	amma	
Anme		probably not	arumai	
Anna		well, say (interject.)	ano ne	
Anne				
Annaka	}	dangerous	abunai	
Anne		guide, trade	annai, akinai	
Annoiwō		horse-mackerel	aji no uwo	
Anosaa		that gentleman	ano okata	
Ansan	}	elder brother	ani, anisan	
Aigo				
Anji				
Anjo				
Anon				
Aniyo				
Anzo				
Aniki				
Ansanya	}	isn't there ?	arimasen ka	
Anshi		that man	ano hito	
Anoshi				
Ansuka	}	are there ?	arimasu ka	
Ansuya				
Anta	}	he (nominative)	kare wa	
Anto		that	ano mono	
Anwarodon		those fellows	ano yatsu domo	
Anyaddon	ano yaro domo			
Anyumu	}	to walk	ayumu	
Anyun		like that	anna ni	
Aoka		green	aoi	
Aomoi		rice arrack	awamori	
Appaappa (children)		good-bye	abayō, (children)	
Appai		still, yet	yahari	
Apppe		}	a frog	kaeru
Appedon				
Appu				
Appuku				
Apputa	}	that	are wa	
Ara				
Aragwatcho	}	a villain	sobōkan	
Arasuppo				
Araka, are	}	violent	arai	
Arake		the moors, main house	no-naka, omoya	
Aranmon		a different thing	chigatta mono	
Arayo		exclam. of surprise	oya	
Are		bean-paste, rice flour	an	
Areko		washing powder	arai-kō	
Areshimedokoi		kitchen	daidokoro	
Areta		fell	ochita	
Aru		to wash	arau	
Asaka, ase		shallow	asai	
Asanegoro		}	sluggard	nebo
Asanigoro				

<i>Asanme</i>	}	in the morning	<i>asa no ma ni</i>
<i>Asashigode</i>			
<i>Aseki</i>	}	prickly heat	<i>asemo</i>
<i>Aseku</i>			
<i>Asekuru</i>		to turn	<i>mazekuru</i>
<i>Ashiko</i>		that much	<i>arehodo</i>
<i>Ashi-nago-kenken</i>	}	hop-scotch	<i>ishi-keri</i>
<i>Asu-no-kongi</i>			
<i>Ashi-no-hara</i>		sole of the foot	<i>ashi no ura</i>
<i>Ashi-no-ku</i>		instep	<i>ashi-no-kō</i>
<i>Ashi-shibe-ga-ita</i>		My foot has gone to sleep	<i>ashi ga shibireta</i>
<i>Ashitankonge</i>		a child's game	<i>chin chin moga moga,</i>
<i>Aske</i>		there	<i>asoko ni</i>
<i>Asshiko</i>		all there are	<i>aru kagiri</i>
<i>Asshokoi</i>		oh !	<i>ā</i>
<i>Assut</i>		to water	<i>abiseru</i>
<i>Asumoso-ya</i>	}		
<i>Asubiyage-moso-ya</i>		let's play	<i>asobimashō</i>
<i>Asuboya</i>			
<i>Asuddok</i>		toys	<i>asobi-dōgu</i>
<i>Asukke-iku</i>		to go for pleasure	<i>asobi ni iku</i>
<i>Asunango</i>		a child's dinner party	<i>mamagoto</i>
<i>Ataando</i>	}	we	<i>watakushi domo</i>
<i>Atahando</i>			
<i>Atadei</i>		suddenly	<i>niwaka ni</i>
<i>Atai</i>	}	I	<i>watakushi</i>
<i>Atashi</i>			
<i>Atawanda</i>		people like us	<i>watakushi nado wa</i>
<i>Atchise</i>		over there	<i>achira ye</i>
<i>Atchiru</i>		probable	<i>aru sō na</i>
<i>Atnei</i>		dangerous	<i>abunai</i>
<i>Atodo</i>	}	the heel	<i>kibisu</i>
<i>Atojii</i>			
<i>Atoshidai</i>	}	flinching	<i>atoshizari</i>
<i>Atosudai</i>			
<i>Ats</i>		lye	<i>aku</i>
<i>Atsuro</i>		will be	<i>attarō</i>
<i>Attagoto</i>		plainly	<i>ari no mama ni</i>
<i>Attona</i>		is there any ?	<i>aru no desu ka</i>
<i>Awoki</i>	}	haliotis	<i>awabi (conch.)</i>
<i>Awon</i>			
<i>Aya</i>		he, it	<i>are wa</i>
<i>Ayu</i>		him, it	<i>are wo</i>
<i>Ayuarruru</i>		to fall	<i>otsuru</i>
<i>Ayubu</i>		to walk	<i>ayumu</i>
<i>Azame</i>		the thistle	<i>azami</i>

B

<i>Ba</i>	wet-nurse, old woman	<i>uba, baba</i>
<i>Baba</i>	highroad	<i>tōri</i>
<i>Babba (children)</i>	father	<i>totsan</i>
<i>Bachi-bachige</i>	eyelashes	<i>matsuge</i>
<i>Bachikaburu</i>	to be punished by fate	<i>bachi akuru</i>
<i>Bachikuikayaru</i>	to spring back	<i>hanekaeru</i>
<i>Ba-i</i>	a veterinary	<i>ju-i</i>
<i>Bakkai</i>	only	<i>bakari</i>

<i>Bako</i>	to contend	<i>seriau</i>
<i>Bakottaro</i>	to seize one another	<i>ubaiau</i>
<i>Bakui</i>	}	<i>bakurō</i>
<i>Bakuyo</i>		
<i>Bakuyu</i>	}	<i>koshi kake</i> . Spanish banca
<i>Banko</i>		
<i>Bansame</i>		<i>yugata</i>
<i>Bappe</i>		<i>bappai</i>
<i>Bara</i>	{	<i>ba-ran, hitotsuba</i>
<i>-Bashi</i>		<i>zaru</i>
<i>Batchi</i>		<i>demo</i>
<i>Batchingure</i>		<i>obāsan</i>
<i>Batsubakke</i>		T.—
<i>Battai</i>		<i>matsuge</i>
<i>Batto</i> (children)		<i>dōmo</i>
<i>Bayai</i>		<i>takusan</i>
<i>Bebe</i> (children)		<i>babai</i>
<i>Bebu</i> („)		<i>baba</i>
<i>Beko</i>		<i>ushi</i>
<i>Ben</i>		<i>wakiga</i>
<i>Benben</i> (children)		<i>beni</i>
<i>Benke</i> („)	}	<i>bi-fuku</i>
<i>Benko</i>		<i>utsukushi</i>
<i>Besotsukuru</i>		<i>naki gao wo suru</i>
<i>Bessai</i>		
<i>Besso</i>		<i>beso</i>
<i>Beldjonne</i>		<i>betsu jō naku</i>
<i>Bettai</i>		<i>yoket ni</i>
<i>Bidoro</i> (Portuguese)	}	<i>garasu</i>
<i>Bidzuro</i> („)		
<i>Biidzuro</i> („)		
<i>Bigarashi</i>		<i>mabayui</i>
<i>Bigatoren</i>		<i>matomaran</i>
<i>Biggatsuku</i>		<i>ojike ga tsuku</i>
<i>Biki</i>	}	<i>kaeru</i>
<i>Bikidzu</i>		<i>bimbō</i>
<i>Bimbu</i>		<i>mina</i> (conch,)
<i>Bina</i>		<i>chōzudarai</i>
<i>Bindare</i>		<i>binrōji</i>
<i>Bindoshi</i>		<i>kataguruma</i>
<i>Bindzui</i>	}	<i>shumoku-zame</i>
<i>Birinko</i>		<i>atama</i>
<i>Binhaihaka</i>		<i>kamige</i>
<i>Binta</i>		<i>bitto</i>
<i>Bintanke</i>		<i>nisago</i>
<i>Birit</i>		<i>chichi</i>
<i>Bishago</i>		<i>hijiketa</i>
<i>Bisho</i>		<i>bikkuri suru</i>
<i>Bissigeta</i>		<i>kaeru</i>
<i>Bitchiisuru</i>		<i>biwa</i>
<i>Bitta</i>		<i>kabocha</i>
<i>Biya</i>		<i>dame da</i>
<i>Bobura</i>		<i>tōmo</i>
<i>Bodja</i>		<i>daitan mono</i>
<i>Boi</i>	}	
<i>Boige</i>		
<i>Bokemon</i>		

<i>Bokkena</i>		unruly	<i>rambō na</i>
<i>Bokkui</i>	}	2 toothed-clogs	<i>bokuri</i>
<i>Bukkui</i>			<i>dame</i>
<i>Bok</i>		useless	<i>ominaishi</i>
<i>Bombana</i>		<i>patrina scabiosaefolia</i>	<i>kodomo</i>
<i>Bon</i>		children	<i>bon no kudo</i>
<i>Bonnoddo</i>		Adam's apple	<i>zabon</i>
<i>Bontan</i>		pumelo	<i>mokuge</i>
<i>Bontenkwa</i>		<i>hibiscus suriacus</i>	<i>yaku ni tatan hito</i>
<i>Bora</i>		a useless man	
<i>Borokubo</i>	}	back of the head	<i>koto</i>
<i>Borots</i>			
<i>Borokutan</i>	}	priest	<i>bōzu</i>
<i>Bos</i>			<i>bōshi</i>
<i>Bosh</i>		hat	<i>bō</i>
<i>Boshi</i>		a pole or club	<i>karakau</i>
<i>Botto</i>		to banter	<i>bonyari</i>
<i>Boyakasu</i>		listlessly	<i>totto (children)</i>
<i>Boyatto</i>		fish	<i>muchī</i>
<i>Bu (children)</i>		a whip	<i>buchōhō</i>
<i>Buchi</i>		uselessness	<i>he</i>
<i>Buchiho</i>		breaking wind	<i>nama zakana</i>
<i>Bucho</i>		fresh fish	<i>buruburu</i>
<i>Buen</i>		shivering	<i>totto (children)</i>
<i>Buibui</i>		fish	<i>kanemochi</i>
<i>Bujo (children)</i>		rich man	<i>awa</i>
<i>Bukensha</i>		bubbles	<i>awadatsu</i>
<i>Buku</i>		to bubble	<i>hiyorigeta</i>
<i>Bukudatsu</i>		a kind of clogs	<i>bukuryo</i>
<i>Bukkuigeta</i>		(bot.) pachima	<i>migurushii</i>
<i>Bukuyu</i>		ugly	<i>habikoru</i>
<i>Buna</i>		to flourish	<i>hasan</i>
<i>Bunjiru</i>	}	bankruptcy	<i>kahan</i>
<i>Bunsanbare</i>			<i>buranko</i>
<i>Bunsanbussan</i>		the largest part	<i>burei</i>
<i>Bunto</i>		a swing	<i>burei na</i>
<i>Burassango</i>		rudeness	<i>bisho bisho</i>
<i>Bure</i>		rude	<i>butai</i>
<i>Busskena</i>		wetted	<i>tokoroten</i>
<i>Bussoi</i>	}	a stage	<i>budo</i>
<i>Bute</i>			<i>butō na</i>
<i>Buto</i>		a kind of sea-weed	<i>koeta</i>
<i>Butona</i>		grapes	<i>kinchaku</i>
<i>Butsu</i>		fat and ugly	
<i>Buzo</i>		fat	
		purse	

C

<i>Chacha (children)</i>	}	mother	<i>haha</i>
<i>Chanchan</i>			<i>chadai</i>
<i>Chade</i>	}	tea-money	<i>ago</i>
<i>Chaibo</i>			
<i>Chaigo</i>	}	jaw	
<i>Chainza</i>			
<i>Chanenza</i>	}	tea-room	<i>cha-no-ma</i>
<i>Chanonza</i>			

<i>Chambureta</i>	broken	<i>yabureta</i>
<i>Chamo</i>	bantam chicken	<i>chabo</i>
<i>Champuku</i>	(iethy.) tetradon	<i>fugu</i>
<i>Chan</i>	chin	<i>ago</i>
<i>Chanjo</i>	father	<i>chichi</i>
<i>Chanoko</i>	breakfast	<i>asameshi</i>
<i>Che</i>	hands	<i>te</i>
<i>Cheche</i>	}	<i>chichi</i>
<i>Che</i>		
<i>Checho</i>		
<i>Chede</i>	clerk	<i>tedai</i>
<i>Chemba</i> (women)	chatterbox	<i>o-shaberi</i>
<i>Chen</i>	Japanese sable	<i>ten</i>
<i>Chengo</i>	mischief	<i>itazura</i>
<i>Chenoge</i>	}	<i>tenugui</i>
<i>Chenege</i>		
<i>Chenigi</i>		
<i>Cheppo</i>	}	<i>teppō</i>
<i>Cheppu</i>		
<i>Cheppuntama</i>		
<i>Chesu</i>	a bullet	<i>teppō-dama</i>
<i>Chesto</i>	husband	<i>teisū</i>
	exclamation of encourage- ment	<i>banzai</i>
<i>Chetsu</i>	iron	<i>tetsu</i>
<i>Chi</i>	}	<i>a prefix. uchi</i>
<i>Chicho</i>	emphatic	<i>tsui</i>
<i>Chiddokoi</i>	a pair of	<i>tsuyu</i>
<i>Chidjo</i>	dew	<i>chichi</i>
<i>Chidjumu</i>	father	<i>ben'ō</i>
<i>Chie</i>	water-closet	<i>oji</i>
<i>Chigo</i>	uncle	<i>chijimu</i>
<i>Chigosaa</i>	to shrink	<i>hiai</i>
<i>Chigomos</i>	bloody meat	<i>botchan</i>
<i>Chihan</i>	a boy	<i>wakadanna</i>
<i>Chijimina</i>	young master	<i>chigaimasu</i>
<i>Chikamaeru</i>	it is different	<i>chūhan</i>
<i>Chike</i>	tiffin	<i>katatsumuri</i>
<i>Chikii</i>	a snail	<i>toraeru</i>
<i>Chikko</i>	to catch	<i>chikai</i>
<i>Chiko</i>	near	<i>hakari</i>
<i>Chikoi</i>	well sweep	<i>chiisai hito</i>
<i>Chikon</i>	a small man	<i>chikaku</i>
<i>Chikoni</i>	near (adv.)	
<i>Chimbo-chimbo</i>	}	<i>sakidatte</i>
<i>Chimetaka</i>		
<i>Chimete</i>		
<i>Chimitaka</i>	}	<i>chibi chibi</i>
<i>Chemete</i>		
<i>Chinchiku</i>		
<i>Chinchin</i>	little by little	<i>tsumetai</i>
<i>Chincho</i>	cool	
<i>Chinchororin</i>	}	<i>kinchiku</i>
<i>Chindon</i>		
<i>Chineru</i>		
<i>Chinet</i>	a kind of bamboo	<i>soro soro</i>
	slowly	<i>hage</i>
	baldness	<i>matsu-mushi</i>
	calyptotryphus	
	marmosatus	
	a small child	
	}	<i>nemuru</i>
	to sleep	

<i>Ohinjo</i>	grandfather	<i>jiji</i>
<i>Chinka</i>	}	}
<i>Chinkaka</i>		
<i>Chinke</i>	}	}
<i>Chinko</i>		
<i>Chinse</i>	}	}
<i>Chinko</i>		
<i>Chintaka</i>	a small child	<i>chiisai-ko</i>
<i>Chintare</i>	cool	<i>tsumetai</i>
<i>Chiroito</i>	washbasin	<i>tarai</i>
<i>Chisho</i>	hastily	<i>chirato</i>
<i>Chita</i>	father	<i>chichi</i>
<i>Chitto</i>	arrived	<i>tsuita</i>
<i>Chochin</i>	a little	<i>sukoshi</i>
<i>Chogge</i>	lantern	<i>chōchin</i>
<i>Choji</i>	hinges	<i>cho-tsugai</i>
<i>Choka</i>	W. C.	<i>chōzuba</i>
<i>Chokatto</i>	teapot	<i>dobin</i>
<i>Chokkoi</i>	suddenly	<i>niwaka ni</i>
<i>Chokatto</i>	}	}
<i>Chokuraka</i>		
<i>Chokurakasu</i>	quickly	<i>hayaku</i>
<i>Chokuru</i>	}	}
<i>Chon</i>		
<i>Chonge</i>	to banter	<i>hiyakasu</i>
<i>Chonoge</i>	to ridicule	<i>chōrō suru</i>
<i>Chonogi</i>	a cunning child	<i>kawai ko</i>
<i>Choppen</i>	}	}
<i>Chore</i>		
<i>Choreke</i>	a towel	<i>tenugui</i>
<i>Choreki</i>	}	}
<i>Choroito</i>		
<i>Chosen-asagao</i>	a summit	<i>teppen</i>
<i>Chot-chot</i>	dull	<i>bakabakashii</i>
<i>Chots</i>	}	}
<i>Chiu</i>		
<i>Chuchu</i>	prison labour	<i>chōeki</i>
<i>Chuddokoi</i>	in a moment	<i>chokkura</i>
<i>Chuhō</i>	(bot.) quamoelit	<i>fukusō</i>
<i>Chui</i>	now and then	<i>ori-ori</i>
<i>Chuibachi</i>	just (adv.)	<i>chōdō</i>
<i>Chubbachi</i>	called	<i>to iu</i>
<i>Chujumu</i>	butterfly	<i>chōchō</i>
<i>Chukkumanjo</i>	W. C.	<i>chōzudokoro</i>
<i>Chuno</i>	useful	<i>chōho</i>
	by heart	<i>sora ni</i>
	}	}
	wash-bowl	<i>chōzubachi</i>
	to shrink	<i>chijimu</i>
	butterfly	<i>chōchō</i>
	hand-axe	<i>te-ono</i>

D

<i>Daa</i>	Interjection. I say	<i>dore</i>
<i>Dabut</i>	a cask	<i>taru</i>
<i>Dada</i> (children)	horse	<i>uma</i>
<i>Dago</i>	dumplings	<i>dango</i>
<i>Dai</i>	}	}
<i>Daidaga</i>		
<i>Daiyame</i>	who	<i>dare</i>
<i>Dakma</i>	}	}
<i>Dakkyo</i>		
<i>Dakyu</i>	drinking at close of day	<i>dare dare ga</i>
	river prawns	<i>banshaku</i>
	}	}
	garlic	<i>kawa-ebi</i>
		<i>rakkyō</i>

<i>Damakasu</i>		to deceive	<i>damasu</i>
<i>Dambe</i>		fat	<i>koeta</i>
<i>Damma</i>		a mare, river prawns	<i>me-uma, kawa-ebi</i>
<i>Damone</i>		absurd	<i>nachi mo nai</i>
<i>Dampo</i>	}	lamp	<i>rampu</i>
<i>Dampu</i>			
<i>Dambora</i>		a dog-tick	
<i>Dambin</i>		a glass bottle	<i>oranda-bin</i>
<i>Danchu</i>	{	neighbourhood	<i>kinjo</i>
		goldfish	<i>kingyō</i>
<i>Dangasa</i>		folding umbrella	<i>komorigasa</i>
<i>Dangi</i>	}	a picket	<i>rangui</i>
<i>Danguī</i>			
<i>Dangura</i>		a foreign saddle	<i>rangura</i>
<i>Danna</i>		loin cloth	<i>fundoshi</i>
<i>Danyama</i>		a dog-tick	T.—
<i>Dantsuke</i>		matches	<i>oranda tsukegi</i>
<i>Danza</i>		a badger	<i>tanuki</i>
<i>Dareta</i>		tired	<i>tsukareta</i>
<i>Daruru</i>		to tire	<i>tsukareru</i>
<i>Dasha</i>		woollen cloth	<i>rasha</i>
<i>Datekogi</i>		a vain man	<i>mekasu hito</i>
<i>Datsure</i>		by way of	<i>datera</i>
	{	money	<i>zeni</i>
		because	<i>kara</i>
<i>De</i>	{	ceremony, custom	<i>rei</i>
		a stand	<i>dai</i>
<i>Deattona</i>		do you go out ?	<i>demasuka</i>
<i>Deawanu</i>		uncontrollable	<i>te no tsukerarenu</i>
<i>Dede</i>		the seville orange	<i>dai-dai</i>
<i>Dei</i>		going and coming	<i>de-iri</i>
<i>Dek</i>		carpenter	<i>daiku</i>
<i>Dekemohan</i>		I can't	<i>dekimasen</i>
<i>Dekemon</i>		a boil	<i>dekimono</i>
<i>Dekemosu</i>		I can	<i>dekimasu</i>
<i>Dekon</i>		giant radish	<i>daikon</i>
<i>Dekwan</i>		man servant	<i>genan</i>
<i>Demedake</i>	{	a kind of bamboo	<i>taimen-chiku</i>
		a kind of bamboo	<i>daimyō-dake</i>
<i>Demoso</i>		let's go out	<i>demashō</i>
<i>Den</i>		but	<i>demo</i>
<i>Denkon</i>		the lotus rhizome	<i>renkon</i>
<i>Dennen</i>		next year	<i>rai-nen</i>
<i>Derantona</i>		aren't you going out ?	<i>denai no desu ka</i>
<i>Desen</i>	}		
<i>Deshin</i>		painful	<i>tsurai</i>
<i>Deshabaru</i>		to project too far	<i>desugiru</i>
<i>Deshina</i>		important	<i>daiji na</i>
<i>Detsu</i>	}		
<i>Dezu</i>		soya bean	<i>daizu</i>
<i>Dettona</i>		are you going out ?	<i>deru no desu ka</i>
<i>Dja</i>		is, are	<i>de aru</i>
<i>Djadenhoden</i>		because it's so	<i>de aru kara no koto yō i</i>
<i>Djagga</i>	}		
<i>Djaka</i>		probably is	<i>de arō ga</i>
<i>Djai</i>		is, are	<i>de aru</i>
<i>Djanso</i>		probably is	<i>gozaimashō</i>

<i>Djansu</i>	is, are	<i>de aru</i>
<i>Djaro</i>	probably is	<i>darō</i>
<i>Djasan</i>	small boy	<i>chigo</i>
<i>Djiban</i>	a shirt	<i>juban</i>
<i>Djekuru</i>	to be able	<i>dekiru</i>
<i>Djeru</i>	to go out	<i>deru</i>
<i>Dji</i>	profit	<i>ri</i>
<i>Djibishika</i>	smarting	<i>subashikoi</i>
<i>Djikkui</i>	a small man	<i>sei no hikui hito</i>
<i>Djikkuri</i>	a lamprey	<i>dojō</i>
<i>Djimame</i>	peanuts	<i>rakasho</i>
<i>Djimbyo</i>	gonorrhea	<i>rimbyō</i>
<i>Djindjin</i>	sharp	<i>surudoko</i>
<i>Djinki</i>	jealousy	<i>rinki</i>
<i>Djikomon</i>	clever fellow	<i>rikō mono</i>
<i>Djikuna</i>	clever	<i>kiyo na</i>
<i>Djikuts</i>	reasons	<i>rikutsu</i>
<i>Djippa</i>	splendid	<i>rippa</i>
<i>Djisan</i> (children)	a Buddha	<i>hotoke</i>
<i>Djishi</i>	a rain-bow	<i>niji</i>
<i>Djizekaki</i>	a pot-crane	<i>jizakagi</i>
<i>Djon</i>	father	<i>chichi</i>
<i>Dju</i>	{ 20 pieces	<i>jō</i>
	{ a dragon, hunting	<i>ryō</i>
<i>Djui</i>	cooking	<i>ryōri</i>
<i>Djuiya</i>	restaurant, brothel	<i>ryōri-ya, jōrōya</i>
<i>Do</i>	{ emphatic interjection	<i>yo</i>
	{ an oar	<i>ro</i>
<i>Dochinkatchin</i>	either one	<i>dochira mo</i>
<i>Doden</i>	} anyhow	<i>dō demo</i>
<i>Dojen</i>		
<i>Dogen</i>	} any	<i>donna</i>
<i>Dogenna</i>		
<i>Dohe</i>	a belch	<i>hedo</i>
<i>Dohyu</i>	bags of sand	<i>dohyo</i>
<i>Doi</i>	which	<i>dore</i>
<i>Doimoken</i>	} any	<i>dore mo</i>
<i>Doimono</i>		
<i>Dojaikojai</i>	no matter how	<i>dō mo ko mō</i>
<i>Dojukin</i>	} lamprey	<i>dojō</i>
<i>Dojukuri</i>		
<i>Doka</i>	passage	<i>rōka</i>
<i>Dokesoi</i>	how	<i>dō shite</i>
<i>Dokodzui</i>	how far	<i>doko made</i>
<i>Doku</i>	six	<i>roku</i>
<i>Doku na</i>	profitable	<i>roku na</i>
<i>Dokusuppo</i>	rapidly	<i>shika to</i>
<i>Domagiruru</i>	to be confused	<i>urotaeru</i>
<i>Domo</i>	dotage	<i>rōmō</i>
<i>Don</i>	} even	<i>dōmo, tomo</i>
	mister, Esquire	<i>dono</i>
<i>Dongame</i>	sea turtle	<i>umi-game</i>
<i>Dongari</i>	at the top	<i>sentō</i>
<i>Dongromyosuro</i>	to be confused	<i>urotae sawaru</i>
<i>Donji</i>	a stamp for beating the earth	<i>chikatame</i>
<i>Donjii</i>	seat of least honour	T.—

<i>Donkara</i>	}	but	<i>keredomo</i>
<i>Donkaraba</i>			
<i>Donkaran</i>	}	a toad	<i>gama</i>
<i>Donko</i>			
<i>Donkachi</i>	}	plenty	<i>dossari</i>
<i>Dontagasa</i>			
<i>Donto</i>	}	what is it ?	<i>dono mono ka</i>
<i>Donza</i>			
<i>Dora</i>	}	a quilt	<i>kaimaki</i>
<i>Dorakumon</i>			
<i>Doro</i>	}	interjection. I say !	<i>dōre</i>
<i>Dorogura</i>			
<i>Doroi doroi</i>	}	dissipated fellow	<i>doraku mono</i>
<i>Doshiko</i>			
<i>Dosko</i>	}	saliva	<i>tsubaki</i>
<i>Doshiten</i>			
<i>Doshichen</i>	}	a godown	<i>dōzo</i>
<i>Doshizen</i>			
<i>Dosoku</i>	}	rumblingly	<i>doro doro</i>
<i>Dossadossa</i>			
<i>Dossai</i>	}	how much	<i>ikura</i>
<i>Dotchi</i>			
<i>Dozappu</i>	}	at all cost	<i>zeshi tomo</i>
<i>Dzu</i>			
<i>Dzubats</i>	}	any how	<i>do shite mo</i>
<i>Dzukii</i>			
<i>Dzumbai</i>	}	a candle	<i>rōsoku</i>
<i>Dzube</i>			
<i>Dzubewokuru</i>	}	steadily	<i>doshi doshi</i>
<i>Dzui</i>			
<i>Dzuiya</i>	}	plenty	<i>dossari</i>
<i>Dzukken</i>			
<i>Dzukkwan</i>	}	which, where	<i>dochi, dochira</i>
<i>Dzukuran</i>			
<i>Dzukura</i>	}	a frog	<i>kaeru</i>
<i>Dzukuramote</i>			
<i>Dzukushi</i>	}	waist, trunk	<i>do</i>
<i>Dzumori</i>			
<i>Dzumoru</i>	}	full, plenty	<i>ippai, takusan</i>
<i>Dzumu</i>			
<i>Dzun</i>	}	bank of earth	<i>dote</i>
<i>Dzunta</i>			
<i>Dzundare</i>	}	to dive	<i>mizu wo moguru</i>
<i>Dzundadare</i>			
<i>Dzundjiri</i>	}	as far as	<i>made</i>
<i>Dzundzumbo</i>			
<i>Dzushiban</i>	}	restaurant, brothel	<i>ryōri ya, jōrō ya</i>
<i>Dzusuban</i>			
<i>Dzut</i>	}	summit	<i>teppen</i>
<i>Dzutambara</i>			
<i>Dzuts</i>	}	man with short body	<i>jukusuake</i>
<i>Dzuya</i>			
	}	and wide forehead	<i>ina</i>
	}	the grey mullet	<i>yugata</i>
	}	evening	<i>jukushi</i>
	}	ripe, or drunken	<i>domori</i>
	}	a stammerer	<i>domoru</i>
	}	to stammer	<i>sameru</i>
	}	to wake	<i>baka</i>
	}	a fool	<i>shimitare</i>
	}	idleness	<i>oshiai</i>
	}	seat of least honour	<i>rusuban</i>
	}	a push-man	<i>odeko</i>
	}	a caretaker	<i>dōbaru</i>
	}	a projecting forehead	<i>zut su</i>
	}	the waist	<i>rōya</i>
	}	head-ache	
	}	prison	

E

<i>E</i>		house	<i>ie</i>
<i>Ebo</i>	{	visiting card	<i>na-fuda</i>
<i>Eboshi</i>		basket	<i>zaru</i>
<i>Edama</i>		cord	<i>himo</i>
<i>Edna</i>		the cock's comb	<i>ebōshi</i>
<i>Edo</i>		indigo ball	<i>aidama</i>
<i>Edeshi</i>	}	the grey mullet	<i>ina</i>
<i>Edzu</i>		bait	<i>eba</i>
<i>Edzurashi</i>		a signal	<i>aizu</i>
<i>Ee</i>	{	dreadful	<i>oroshii</i>
<i>Eggane</i>		Ah ! interjection	<i>ā</i>
<i>Ego</i>		good	<i>yoi</i>
<i>Egut</i>		lobster	<i>ise-ebi</i>
<i>Ei</i>		smiling face	<i>warai-gao</i>
<i>Eiko</i>		to bore	<i>eguru</i>
<i>Eikoi</i>		collar	<i>eri</i>
<i>Eikutsu</i>		very	<i>yohodo</i>
<i>Eira</i>		plenty	<i>takusan</i>
<i>Eishiko</i>		refuse	<i>erikuzu</i>
<i>Eits-eits</i>		exclam. of surprise	<i>oya</i>
<i>Eiyo</i>		plenty	<i>takusan</i>
<i>Eji</i>		sounding like hammering	<i>eito eito</i>
<i>Ejika</i>	}	excl. of encouragement	<i>yare !</i>
<i>Ekakuru</i>		crafty	<i>zurui</i>
<i>Eko</i>		to pursue	<i>oikakeru</i>
<i>Ekochi</i>		smell of the armpit	<i>wakiga</i>
<i>Ekot</i>		plenty	<i>takusan</i>
<i>Ekurebo</i>		a good thing	<i>yoikoto</i>
<i>Ekuro</i>		a drunkard	<i>yopparai</i>
<i>Ekurobo</i>		to get drunk	<i>yōu</i>
<i>Ekuru</i>		a drunkard	<i>yopparai</i>
<i>Emu</i>		to get drunk	<i>yōu</i>
<i>En</i>		to attack	<i>semuru</i>
<i>Endobutsu</i>		a tray	<i>zen</i>
<i>Endzu</i>		(bot). lespedeza sericea	<i>medo hagi</i>
<i>Engun</i>		peas	<i>endō</i>
<i>Enjo</i>		marriage	<i>engumi</i>
<i>Enju</i>	}	embarrassment	<i>enryō</i>
<i>Enosora</i>		roof	<i>yane</i>
<i>Enshu</i>	}	gunpowder	<i>enshō</i>
<i>Ensu</i>		the citron	<i>yuzu</i>
<i>Enusu</i>		salutation	<i>aisatsu</i>
<i>Eats</i>		superfluous	<i>iranu</i>
<i>Eshiren</i>		indigo-juice	<i>aishiru</i>
<i>Eshiro</i>		hospitable	<i>aisō</i>
<i>Eso</i>		a useless thing	<i>yaku ni tatan koto</i>
<i>Essenkot</i>		interject. of contempt	<i>ei kuso !</i>
<i>Eso</i>		tired of	<i>aita</i>
<i>Eta</i>			
<i>Eto</i>	}	burning moxa	<i>yaito</i>
<i>Ets</i>		to pursue	<i>oitsuku</i>
<i>Etsuku</i>		a cripple	<i>ezari</i>
<i>Ezai</i>			

F

<i>Fu</i>	{	the cheeks fortune a straw bag	<i>hō</i> <i>un</i> <i>tawara</i>
<i>Fudeta</i>		failed	<i>shisonjita</i>
<i>Fudo</i>		plenty	<i>takusan</i>
<i>Fuge</i>		beard	<i>hige</i>
<i>Fui</i>		winter	<i>fuyu</i>
<i>Fuichita</i>		to begin to shiver	<i>furuisuita</i>
<i>Fuidash</i>		an issue	<i>furudashi</i>
<i>Fuikuse</i>		stale	<i>furukusai</i>
<i>Fuije, fuji</i>		writing brush	<i>fude</i>
<i>Fuke</i>		deep	<i>fukai</i>
<i>Fukenne</i>	{	unexpected silly	<i>ton demo nai</i> <i>tohō mo nai</i>
<i>Fukgan</i>		waste paper	<i>hōgu</i>
<i>Fukino</i>		a wash cloth	<i>fukin</i>
<i>Fukkura</i>	{	bosom of a dress	<i>futokoro</i>
<i>Fukkuro</i>			
<i>Fuku</i>	{	to pull, to play to service burdock a bellows	<i>hiku</i> <i>hōkō</i> <i>fuki</i> <i>fuigo</i>
<i>Fukuikayaru</i>		to upset	<i>hikkui kayaru</i>
<i>Fukuru</i>		to wad	<i>fukeru</i>
<i>Fukuyu</i>		owl	<i>fukuro</i>
<i>Fumu</i>		to put on (shoes)	<i>haku</i>
<i>Funen</i>		a lucky harvest	<i>hō-nen</i>
<i>Fungun</i>		entrance porch	<i>genkan</i>
<i>Funmon</i>		sweepings	<i>hakimono</i>
<i>Funna</i>			
<i>Funnaka</i>	{	old	<i>furui</i>
<i>Funne</i>			
<i>Funnoka</i>			
<i>Funtakuru</i>		to step on	<i>fumu</i>
<i>Furai furai</i>		weak, dizzy	<i>fura fura</i>
<i>Furatmon</i>		an idler	<i>furachimono</i>
<i>Fure</i>			
<i>Furi</i>	{	old	<i>furui</i>
<i>Furuka</i>			
<i>Furo</i>	{	to pick up a hearth	<i>hirou</i> <i>hettui</i>
<i>Furanshiki</i>		cloth for wrapping	<i>furushiki</i>
<i>Furureta</i>		began to tremble	<i>furuidashita</i>
<i>Fururu</i>		to pick up	<i>hirou</i>
<i>Fusuburu</i>	{	to smell smoky	<i>kusuburu</i>
<i>Fusumuru</i>			
<i>Futa</i>			
<i>Futabura</i>	{	the cheeks	<i>hoppeta</i>
<i>Futan</i>			
<i>Futchaburu</i>	{	to pull and tear forehead	<i>hikiyaburu</i> <i>hitai</i>
<i>Fute</i>		packing	<i>fu-tai</i>
<i>Futegot</i>		grumbling	<i>kogoto</i>
<i>Futekot</i>		plenty	<i>takusan</i>
<i>Futemon</i>		a big thing	<i>okii na mono</i>

<i>Futma</i>	sliding doors	<i>fusuma</i>
<i>Futno</i>	wash cloth	<i>fukin</i>
<i>Futnodago</i>	a kind of dumpling	<i>yomogi dango</i>
<i>Futo</i>	a man	<i>hito</i>
<i>Futoe</i>	unlined dress	<i>hitoe</i>
<i>Futoi</i>	by oneself	<i>hitori</i>
<i>Futoka</i>	} big	<i>okii, futoi</i>
<i>Fute</i>		
<i>Fuchi</i>	} one	<i>hitotsu</i>
<i>Futotsu</i>		<i>yomogi</i>
<i>Futs</i>		<i>fugu</i>
<i>Futto</i>		<i>bushō</i>
<i>Fuyu</i>	} lazy fellow	<i>namake mono</i>
<i>Fuyushigoro</i>		
<i>Fuyejigoro</i>		
<i>Fuzuki</i>	the ground cherry	<i>hōzuki</i>

G

<i>Ga</i>	interjection and interrog. word	<i>yo, aa</i>
<i>Gae</i>	a lunch-box	<i>mentsuru</i>
<i>Gaishi</i>	pumice	<i>karu-ishi</i>
<i>Gakko</i>	school	<i>gakkō</i>
<i>Gamo</i>	} a ghost	<i>bakemono</i>
<i>Gamojin</i>		
<i>Gago</i>	} full	<i>ippai</i>
<i>Gampuri</i>		
<i>Gane</i>	a crab	<i>kani</i>
<i>Ganeki</i>	} wild grapes	<i>ebitsuru</i>
<i>Garame</i>		
<i>Ganjui</i>	} stoutly	<i>jōbu ni</i>
<i>Ganchui</i>		
<i>Garaeta</i>	} scolded	<i>shikareta</i>
<i>Garageta</i>		
<i>Garareta</i>		
<i>Gararita</i>		
<i>Garantsu</i>	sun-dried food	<i>himono</i>
<i>Garappa</i>	a river monster	<i>kappa</i>
<i>Garappa-kusa</i>	(bot.) <i>honttuynia cordata</i>	<i>dokudami</i>
<i>Garu</i>	to scold	<i>shikaru</i>
<i>Gatchgawari</i>	on bad terms	<i>naka ga warui</i>
<i>Gats</i>	} this much	<i>dake</i>
<i>Gato</i>		
<i>Gattsui</i>	} exactly	<i>chōdo</i>
		<i>tashika ni</i>
		<i>tonto</i>
		<i>get</i>
<i>Ge</i>	an accomplishment	<i>otamajakushi</i>
<i>Geinoko</i>	a tadpole	
<i>Geke</i>	} catching cold	<i>kaze hiki</i>
<i>Geki</i>		
<i>Geko</i>	a tadpole	<i>otamajakushi</i>
<i>Gengenban</i>	(bot.) <i>astragalus lotoides</i>	<i>renge-sō</i>
<i>Gennaka</i>	} regrettable	<i>kinodoku</i>
<i>Genne</i>		
<i>Genzo</i>	master	<i>danna sama</i>
<i>Genzoshi</i>	servant's holiday	<i>yabu-iri</i>

<i>Gesakana</i>	rude	<i>gehin na</i>
<i>Gessen</i>	} at all events	<i>dōshitemo</i>
<i>Genshiten</i>		
<i>Gesu</i>	aegle sepiaria	<i>karatachi</i>
<i>Getsu</i>	} the rear	<i>donjiri</i>
<i>Gettsu</i>		
<i>Giaru</i>	to say (polite)	<i>ossharu</i>
<i>Giatta</i>	said	<i>osshaimashita</i>
<i>Gichigambo</i>	centipede	<i>geji geji</i>
<i>Giigii</i>	lively	<i>iki iki</i>
<i>Gii</i>	a limit	<i>kagiri</i>
<i>Gime</i>	} a cricket	<i>horogi</i>
<i>Gimi</i>		
<i>Ginde</i>	} narcissus	<i>suisen</i>
<i>Gindekwan</i>		
<i>Gingoro</i>	the grey mullet	<i>ina</i>
<i>Gishito</i>	plenty	<i>takusan</i>
<i>Git</i>	head	<i>atama</i>
<i>Gitta, gitta</i>	rubber	<i>gomu</i>
<i>Gittamai</i>	rubber ball	<i>gomu-mari</i>
<i>Goangana</i>	are there any ?	<i>gozaimasu ka ne ?</i>
<i>Goashitade</i>	because there were	<i>gozaimashita kara</i>
<i>Goasu</i>	} to be	<i>gozaimasu</i>
<i>Goansu</i>		
<i>Gozaimosu</i>		
<i>Gobo</i>	the burdock	<i>gōbō</i>
<i>Gochi</i>	(ichthy.) species of platy- cephalus	<i>kochi</i>
<i>Godzuchi</i>	a hammer	<i>kanazuchi</i>
<i>Goemon</i>	a toad	<i>gama</i>
<i>Gohitotsu</i>	measure == $\frac{1}{4}$ of a sho	<i>T.—</i>
<i>Goi</i>	balsam apple	<i>tsurure-ishi</i>
<i>Goito</i>	plenty	<i>takusan</i>
<i>Gokku</i>	steamed rice	<i>kowameshi</i>
<i>Goktsubushii</i>	useless	<i>yaku ni tatanu</i>
<i>Gokureshi</i>	severe	<i>kata kurushii</i>
<i>Gokutsuke</i>	} to threaten	<i>kyohaku suru</i>
<i>Gotsuke</i>		
<i>Gotsuku</i>		
<i>Gomennat'tamosh</i>	excuse me	<i>gomen nasai</i>
<i>Gomennash</i>		
<i>Gomo</i>	tadpole	<i>otamajakushi</i>
<i>Gon</i>	dust	<i>gomi</i>
<i>Goneru</i>	to die	<i>shinu</i>
<i>Gongot</i>	quickly	<i>sugu ni</i>
<i>Gonju</i>	fifty	<i>gojū</i>
<i>Gonme</i>	5 pieces	<i>gomai</i>
<i>Gonnuch</i>	a duster	<i>hataki</i>
<i>Gonze</i>	a frog	<i>kaeru</i>
<i>Goroito</i>	} at last	<i>tōtō</i>
<i>Gorotto</i>		
<i>Gorota</i>	a lump	<i>katamare</i>
<i>Goroi</i>	cholera	<i>korera</i>
<i>Gosai</i>	come !	<i>kitare, koi</i>
<i>Gossoi</i>	} altogether	<i>kotogotoku</i>
<i>Gassai</i>		
<i>Gossori</i>		
<i>Gostokii</i>	upon wakening	<i>okigake</i>

<i>Got</i>	{	like	- <i>gotoku</i>
<i>Gote</i>		tea-cup	<i>chawan</i>
<i>Gottan</i>		foot	<i>ashi</i>
<i>Gokitan</i>	}	banjo of wood	<i>ita samisen</i>
<i>Gokudan</i>			
<i>Gottoi</i>		certainly	<i>tashika ni</i>
<i>Goyake</i>		your trouble	<i>go-yakkai</i>
<i>Goyu</i>		your business	<i>go-yō</i>
<i>Goyusan</i>		Miss	<i>o-jō-san</i>
<i>Gozedake</i>		a variety of bamboo	<i>kan-chiku</i>
<i>Gozenke</i>	}	marriage	<i>yome-iri</i>
<i>Gozunke</i>			
<i>Guji</i>		maggots	<i>uji</i>
<i>Gun</i>	}	tattooing	<i>iri-zumi</i>
<i>Gunomi</i>		(bot.) <i>elaeganus pangen</i> s	<i>gumi</i>
<i>Gurakka</i>		swallowing whole	<i>u-nomi</i>
<i>Gurashi</i>	}	pitiful	<i>aware na</i>
<i>Gurashika</i>			
<i>Gurui</i>		a circle	<i>shui</i>
<i>Gusegot</i>		complaining whispers	<i>guzuri goto</i>
<i>Gutsui</i>		squirmingly	<i>iji-iji</i>
<i>Gutsuidon</i>		very much	<i>nanitomo</i>
<i>Gwantare</i>		a lonely house	<i>abara ya</i>
<i>Gwantaremono</i>		a broken thing	<i>kuzuremono</i>
<i>Gwanyat</i>		pills	<i>guan yaku</i>
<i>Gwarashita</i>		exhausted	<i>gakkarishita</i>
<i>Gwarainatta</i>		smashed	<i>buchikowareta</i>
<i>Gwassaisuru</i>		to be discouraged	<i>un'ai suru</i>
<i>Gwayuru</i>		to destroy	<i>kowareru</i>
<i>Gyumu</i>	}	to draw a contest	<i>aiko</i>
<i>Gyu</i>			

H

<i>Haa</i>		yes, stomach	<i>hai, hara</i>
<i>Haakaku</i>		to get angry	<i>haradatsu</i>
<i>Hachikiruru</i>		to stretch	<i>harikiruru</i>
<i>Hachiraku</i>		a beggar	<i>kojiki</i>
<i>Hadaqui</i>		eating between meals	<i>aida-gui</i>
<i>Hadamochi</i>		weather	<i>kikō</i>
<i>Hadzun</i>		bounce	<i>hazumi</i>
<i>Hagai</i>	}	irritating	<i>hayui</i>
<i>Hagaika</i>			
<i>Hagaii</i>		a kettle	<i>kama</i>
<i>Hagama</i>		Midsummer's day	<i>hange</i>
<i>Hage</i>		bald head	<i>hage atama</i>
<i>Hagetan</i>		subscription dinner	<i>shokumotsu-kō</i>
<i>Hagi</i>		lespedeza japonica	<i>hagi</i>
<i>Haginoko</i>		excreta	<i>fun (hako ; arch.)</i>
<i>Hago</i>		to miss	<i>T.—</i>
<i>Hagururu</i>		needles	<i>hari</i>
<i>Hai</i>		the spring	<i>haru</i>
<i>Haito</i>	}	always	<i>mai-do</i>
<i>Hatto</i>			

<i>Hajukaku</i>	}	to be disgraced	<i>haji wo kaku</i>
<i>Hadzukaku</i>			
<i>Hakamei</i>	}	visiting a grave	<i>haka-mairi</i>
<i>Hakameiri</i>			
<i>Hakara</i>	}	a grave	<i>hakawara</i>
<i>Hakanne</i>		fleeting	<i>hakanaï</i>
<i>Hakke</i>		come	<i>koi</i>
<i>Hakujii</i>		tooth-pick	<i>yôji</i>
<i>Hama</i>		a kind of hockey	<i>hama-nage</i>
<i>Hamagui</i>	}	knee	<i>hiza</i>
<i>Hamankora</i>		clams	<i>hamaguri</i>
<i>Hamaru</i>		beach	<i>hamabe</i>
<i>Hametsuku</i>		to encourage	<i>jumatsu suru</i>
<i>Hametsukuru</i>	}	to work hard	<i>seidasu</i>
<i>Hami</i>		to work	<i>hataraku</i>
<i>Haminoko</i>		fodder	T.—
<i>Hashimoko</i>		a ladder	<i>hashigo</i>
<i>Hamon</i>		edge tools	<i>hamono</i>
<i>Han-</i>	}	a meaningless prefix	T.—
<i>Hanagake</i>			
<i>Hanashits</i>	}	thin mucous	<i>hanashiru</i>
<i>Hanakami</i>		paper handkerchief	<i>futokoro gami</i>
<i>Hanashi</i>	}	the white-eye	<i>mejiro (ornith.)</i>
<i>Hanasu</i>			
<i>Hanatoru</i>	}	to tweak a nose	<i>hana wo nugu</i>
<i>Handzu</i>			
<i>Hantsugame</i>	}	a water-jar	<i>mizu-game</i>
<i>Hanega</i>			
<i>Hankururu</i>	}	feathers	<i>hane</i>
<i>Hannansu</i>		to scold	<i>shikaru</i>
<i>Hantokasu</i>		nostrils	<i>hana no ana</i>
<i>Hantokuts</i>	}	to fall	<i>korobu</i>
<i>Haori</i>		over coat	<i>haori</i>
<i>Haragure</i>	}	a joke	<i>jōdan</i>
<i>Haragui</i>			
<i>Harajiro</i>	}	seriola quinqueradiata	<i>buri (ichth.)</i>
<i>Harakaru</i>		to get angry	<i>haradatsu</i>
<i>Harawohiru</i>		to tell lies	<i>uso wo tsuku</i>
<i>Haru</i>	}	a moor	<i>hara</i>
<i>Hasan</i>		to clean	<i>harau</i>
<i>Hashi</i>	}	scissors	<i>hasami</i>
<i>Hashii</i>		a yellow dye-wood	<i>haze</i>
<i>Hashmetch</i>	}	a sink	<i>nagashi</i>
<i>Hashikurago</i>		for the first time	<i>hajimete</i>
<i>Hashiru</i>	}	a race	<i>kakekura</i>
<i>Hashita</i>		to explode	<i>hazuru</i>
<i>Haske</i>	}	a pillar	<i>hashira</i>
<i>Hasumu</i>		a garden	<i>hatake</i>
<i>Hatarel</i>	}	to pinch	<i>hasamu</i>
<i>Hatchiko</i>		often	<i>tabi tabi</i>
<i>Hatchiku</i>	}	to go off	<i>itte-shimau</i>
<i>Hatteku</i>			
<i>Hatdjatta</i>	}	to run away	<i>saru</i>
<i>Hato</i>		probably was	<i>hazu de atta</i>
<i>Hattari</i>	}	whistling	<i>buchibue</i>
<i>Hattchi</i>		suddenly	<i>hata to</i>
		a beggar	<i>kojiki</i>

<i>Hatte</i>	silk	<i>habutai</i>
<i>Hayai-mon</i>	fashionable things	<i>hayari-mono</i>
<i>Hayaku</i>	to sweep	<i>haku</i>
<i>Hayasuke</i>	metal sake-holder	<i>kandokuri</i>
<i>Haye</i>	}	<i>hayai</i>
<i>Hayo</i>		
<i>Hayoi</i>	the other day	<i>sendatte</i>
<i>Haza</i>	interval	<i>aida</i>
<i>He</i>	ashes, flies	<i>hai</i>
<i>Hebe</i>	snake	<i>hebi</i>
<i>Hedzuru</i>	to sweep out	<i>haideru</i>
<i>Hego</i>	{	<i>shida</i>
		<i>haigo</i>
<i>Heguro</i>	soot	<i>haiguro</i>
<i>Hejikoro</i>	a water monster	<i>kappa</i>
<i>Hekuda</i>	to crowd in	<i>hairikonda</i>
<i>Henko</i>	scorched rice	<i>kogare</i>
<i>Hero</i>	a tea-drier	<i>hoi-ro</i>
<i>Heru</i>	to enter	<i>hairu</i>
<i>Hesshi</i>	answer	<i>henji</i>
<i>Hessubeimon</i>	a flatterer	<i>obekka mono</i>
<i>Heta</i>	vomited	<i>haita</i>
<i>Hetamon</i>	dried foods	<i>hoshita-mono</i>
<i>Hets</i>	snake	<i>hebi</i>
<i>Hetta</i>	fell into	<i>hamatta</i>
<i>Hetto</i>	usually	<i>tsune ni</i>
<i>Hetsubu</i>	the shoulder	<i>kata</i>
<i>Hi</i>	{	<i>ki</i>
		<i>hiru</i>
<i>Hibo</i>	a leech	<i>himo</i>
<i>Hibokashi</i>	a cord	<i>yaki-zakana</i>
<i>Hibokasu</i>	broiled fish	<i>hidoru</i>
<i>Hichi</i>	to roast	<i>shichi</i>
<i>Hidai</i>	seven	<i>hidari</i>
<i>Hidaumune</i>	the left	<i>hidarimae</i>
<i>Hidari</i>	left side in front	
<i>Hidakka</i>	}	<i>hidarui</i>
<i>Hidaruka</i>		
<i>Hidatsubushi</i>	hungry	
<i>Hide</i>	{	<i>hizagashira</i>
		<i>hidoi</i>
<i>Hie</i>	severe	<i>kôten-ryô</i>
<i>Higankyo</i>	money funeral present	<i>fue</i>
<i>Higarashika</i>	a flute	<i>asebi</i>
<i>Higei</i>	andromeda Japonica	<i>mabayui</i>
<i>Higi</i>	dazzling	<i>hi-gaeri</i>
	return on the same day	<i>hige</i>
<i>Hii</i>	beard	<i>hito moshi</i>
	{	<i>hiru</i>
		<i>hiru-meshi</i>
<i>Himeshi</i>	the large garlic	
<i>Hijinto</i>	leech, noon	
<i>Hijinzu</i>	noon-meal	
<i>Hikai</i>	}	<i>hiji</i>
<i>Hikaimon</i>	elbow	<i>hikari</i>
<i>Hikayeke</i>	light	<i>inazuma</i>
	lightning	<i>soko ni oke</i>
<i>Hiki</i>	put it there	<i>hibi</i>
	{	<i>hiiki</i>
<i>Hikeshido</i>	chaps	<i>hikyô mono</i>
<i>Hikeshimon</i>	partiality	
	{	
	a coward	

<i>Hikiigeta</i>		low clogs	<i>hikui geta</i>
<i>Hikkabui</i>		a coward	<i>okubyō mono</i>
<i>Hikkagan</i>		the crotch	<i>uchimata</i>
<i>Hikkagannokoyaku,</i>		a flatterer	<i>uchimata kōyaku</i>
<i>Hikkuikaeru</i>		to upset	<i>tempuku suru</i>
<i>Hikozuru</i>		to drag	<i>hikizuru</i>
<i>Hikkui kayasu</i>		to upset	<i>kutsugaesu</i>
<i>Hiku</i>		to blow	<i>fuku</i>
<i>Hin</i>		a prefix	T.—
<i>Hina</i>		<i>carassius auratus</i>	<i>funa</i> (ichth.)
<i>Hinajo</i>		a doll	<i>hina</i>
<i>Hinatabokko</i>		lying in the sun	<i>hinatabokori</i>
<i>Hinato</i>		a sailor	<i>junato</i>
<i>Hinekadzura</i>		a kind of vine	<i>sane kazura</i>
<i>Hinhindake</i>	}	reeds	<i>yoshi</i>
<i>Hyonhyondake</i>		mosquito larvae	<i>bōfura</i>
<i>Hinhinmushi</i>	}	elbow	<i>hiji</i>
<i>Hinji</i>		a kind of toy	<i>gyōcho</i>
<i>Hinjū</i>		noon meal	<i>hiru-meshi</i>
<i>Hinkatchi</i>		a nap	<i>hiru-ne</i>
<i>Hinmeshi</i>		all day	<i>ichi nichi</i>
<i>Hinne</i>		bamboo blower for fires	<i>hifuki-dake</i>
<i>Hinoichinich</i>		pins and needles	<i>chichu chiku</i>
<i>Hiokoshi</i>		flat	<i>hiratai</i>
<i>Hiraihirai</i>		wide	<i>hiro</i>
<i>Hirate</i>		cloth used for wrapping	<i>furoshiki</i>
<i>Hire</i>		garlic	<i>ninniku</i>
<i>Hiroshiki</i>		for a day	<i>ichi nichi</i>
<i>Hiru</i>	}	a fire-shovel	<i>jūnō</i>
<i>Hisshte</i>		a prefix	T.—
<i>Hisuki</i>		don't know	<i>shiran</i>
<i>Hisukwe</i>		a diaper	<i>o-hitashi</i>
<i>Hikaki</i>		two	<i>futatsu</i>
<i>Hit</i>		to fall	<i>otsuru</i>
<i>Hitan</i>	}	forehead	<i>hitai</i>
<i>Hitashimon</i>		together	<i>tomo ni</i>
<i>Hitatsu</i>		once	<i>ichi-do</i>
<i>Hitchayuru</i>		a dwelling-house	<i>hito no ie</i>
<i>Hite</i>		in one way	<i>ichi-yō ni</i>
<i>Hitenkotsu</i>		<i>podocarpus chinensis</i>	<i>maki</i>
<i>Hitochi</i>		to be surprised	<i>tamageru</i>
<i>Hitokei</i>	}	to muss	<i>torichirasu</i>
<i>Hitonne</i>		loquat	<i>biwa</i>
<i>Hitotjon</i>		to break	<i>sakuru</i>
<i>Hitotsuba</i>		to dry	<i>kawaku</i>
<i>Hittamagaru</i>	}	fire-works	<i>hanabi</i>
<i>Hittsurakasu</i>		weather	<i>hiyori</i>
<i>Hitchurakasu</i>		knee-cap	<i>hizagashira</i>
<i>Hiwa</i>		Oh ! (interject.)	<i>o</i>
<i>Hiwaruru</i>	}	companions	<i>hōbai</i>
<i>Hiyagaru</i>			
<i>Hiyanaki</i>			
<i>Hiyanai</i>			
<i>Hiyoi</i>			
<i>Hizagashita</i>			
<i>Ho</i>			
<i>Hobe</i>			
<i>Hobedoshi</i>			

<i>Hochō</i>	knife	<i>hōchō</i>
<i>Hodetta</i>	}	<i>haideta</i>
<i>Hodeta</i>		
<i>Hogasu</i>	to dig	<i>ana wo hiraku</i>
<i>Hogetan</i>	a hole	<i>ana</i>
<i>Hoguru</i>	to dig	<i>ana wo hiraku</i>
<i>Hohoso</i>	to feel hot	<i>hoteru</i>
<i>Hoi</i>	}	<i>kannushi (hafuri)</i>
		<i>hori</i>
<i>Hiyahoiya</i>	steamingly	T.—
<i>Hoka</i>	garden	<i>nīwa</i>
<i>Hokabui</i>	a towel-mask	<i>hoho kaburi</i>
<i>Hoke</i>	vapour	<i>yuge</i>
<i>Hoki</i>	}	<i>tani</i>
		<i>hōki</i>
<i>Hokk</i>	}	<i>tani</i>
<i>Hot</i>		
<i>Hokore</i>	tearing of clothes	<i>hokorobi</i>
<i>Hokotta</i>	increased	<i>habikott</i>
<i>Homoku</i>	to warm	<i>atatameru</i>
<i>Honnina</i>	truly ?	<i>honto ni na ?</i>
<i>Honnokote</i>	truly	<i>honto ni</i>
<i>Honnokudo</i>	back of the head	T.—
<i>Horoito</i>	exhaustedly	<i>gakkari to</i>
<i>Horōitosuru</i>	to be tired	<i>gakkari suru</i>
<i>Hoshonkan</i>	thick paper	<i>hōshō-kami</i>
<i>Hoso</i>	small-pox	<i>hōsō</i>
<i>Hosotsumuki</i>	fabric of paper	<i>hoshotsumugi</i>
<i>Hosse</i>	for want of	<i>hoshisa ni</i>
<i>Hossuka</i>	}	<i>hosoi</i>
<i>Hose</i>		
<i>Hotaikokuru</i>	to fall loudly	<i>uchitaoru</i>
<i>Hotaikumu</i>	to fall	<i>ochiru</i>
<i>Hotaishita</i>	dead	<i>shinde shimatta</i>
<i>Hotare</i>	}	<i>hotaru</i>
<i>Hotai</i>		
<i>Hotattokasu</i>	}	<i>taoruru</i>
<i>Hotaitokasu</i>		
<i>Hothot</i>	}	<i>soro soro</i>
<i>Hotsui-hotsui</i>		
<i>Hotokemin</i>	portulaca oleracea	<i>suberihuyu (bot.)</i>
<i>Hototogesu</i>	Jap. nightingale	<i>hototogisu</i>
<i>Hottokasu</i>	to fall	<i>taoruru</i>
<i>Hottoshita</i>	tired of	<i>unzarishita</i>
<i>Hotto suru</i>	to get tired	<i>unzari suru</i>
<i>Hyokkaito</i>	unexpectedly	<i>dashi-nuke ni</i>
<i>Hyomango</i>	browneared bulb	<i>hiyodori</i>
<i>Hyonketa</i>	strange	<i>kitai na</i>
<i>Hyorokui</i>	reeling	<i>hyoro hyoro</i>
<i>Hyotaihyobana</i>	spiderwort	<i>tsuyu-gusa</i>
<i>Hyu</i>	a straw-bag	<i>hyo</i>
<i>Hyutan</i>	a gourd	<i>hyōtan</i>
<i>Hyutoi</i>	labourers' wages	<i>hyōtori</i>

<i>I</i>	a postposition	<i>ni</i>
<i>Iai</i>	ant	<i>ari</i>
<i>Ibi</i>	finger	<i>yubi</i>
<i>Ichī-</i>	a prefix	<i>uchi-</i>
<i>Ichikamu</i>	to chew	<i>kamu</i>
<i>Ichikorosu</i>	to strike dead	<i>uchikorosu</i>
<i>Ichiren</i>	one dollar	<i>ichi yen</i>
<i>Idden</i>	}	<i>itsudemo</i>
<i>Idjen</i>		
<i>Idjai</i>	}	<i>itsu mo</i>
<i>Idjaiga</i>		
<i>Iddeka</i>	}	<i>ichi yō ni</i>
<i>Idjoi</i>		<i>it-cho</i>
<i>Idju</i>	always	<i>yoroshiu</i>
<i>Idzanga</i>	}	<i>gozaimasu</i>
<i>Idjanga</i>		<i>itsunademo</i>
<i>Idzuiden</i>	similarly	<i>yuderu</i>
<i>Idzuru</i>	one document	<i>ido</i>
<i>Igawa</i>	}	<i>bara</i>
		<i>toge</i>
<i>Ige</i>	}	<i>bara</i>
		<i>yubiwa</i>
<i>Igebotan</i>	rose	<i>ōchaku mono</i>
<i>Iggane</i>	a ring	<i>ikioi</i>
<i>Iggodomon</i>	careless person	<i>ikiru</i>
<i>Iggoi</i>	}	<i>ugoku</i>
<i>Igge</i>		<i>eguru</i>
<i>Igiru</i>	valour	<i>ihai</i>
<i>Igoku</i>	to live	<i>kiri</i>
<i>Iguru</i>	to move	<i>iri-fune</i>
	to scoop out	<i>imasen</i>
<i>Ie</i>	}	T.—
<i>Ihe</i>		<i>iye, iya</i>
<i>Ii</i>	ancestral tablets	<i>tenugui</i>
<i>Iifune</i>	a gimlet	<i>warui</i>
<i>Iihan</i>	home-bound ship	<i>yomoya ni</i>
<i>Iisuru</i>	I won't tell	<i>ikanimo mā !</i>
<i>Iosuru</i>	}	<i>ii-kikashita</i>
<i>Iyusuru</i>		<i>dō</i>
<i>Iiya</i>	exchange of labour	<i>dō aru mono ka</i>
<i>Ijie</i>	“ log-rolling ”	<i>dō demo kō demo</i>
<i>Ijishi</i>	no	<i>dō ka</i>
<i>Ikanokote</i>	a towel	<i>dō desho ka</i>
<i>Ikanamat</i>	bad	<i>dō da to iu mo desu ka</i>
<i>Ikaseta</i>	probably	<i>donna koto desuka</i>
<i>Iken</i>	Oh ! indeed	
<i>Iken</i>	I told it to him	<i>dō mo nai</i>
<i>Ikendenkogenden</i>	how	<i>dō desuka</i>
<i>Ikenga</i>	what is it like ?	<i>dō shitemo</i>
<i>Ikenjarokai</i>	by hook or by crook	
<i>Ikenjatchina,</i>	somehow	
<i>Ikenkotna</i>	how about it ?	
<i>Ikenakotna</i>	what do they call it ?	
<i>Ikenmon ka</i>	}	
<i>Ikenmone</i>		
<i>Ikenma</i>	what is it like ?	
<i>Ikenshiten</i>	can't be helped	
	what about it ?	
	no matter how	

<i>Ikenauttona</i>	what shall I do ?	<i>dō suru no desu ka</i>
<i>Iki</i>	cough	<i>seki</i>
<i>Ikidese</i>	breathing painfully	<i>ikigurushii</i>
<i>Ikinsan</i>	I don't go	<i>yukimassen</i>
<i>Ikinsuga</i>	I will go	<i>yukimasu ga</i>
<i>Ikinsoya</i>	let us go	<i>yukimashō</i>
<i>Ikkasu</i>	to answer back	<i>ikaesu</i>
<i>Ikkayasū</i>	to spill	<i>kobosu</i>
<i>Ikki</i>	soon	<i>sugu ni</i>
<i>Ikkinkomme</i>	at once	<i>jiki ni</i>
<i>Ikkō</i>	strawberries	<i>ichigo</i>
<i>Ikkobosu</i>	to spill	<i>uchikobosu</i>
<i>Ikkomu</i>	to put into	<i>ireru</i>
<i>Ikkoton</i>	very	<i>ikkō</i>
<i>Ikkuikayasū</i>	to spill	<i>uchi kobosu</i>
<i>Ikkuyai</i>	please go	<i>yukinasai</i>
<i>Ikkyanasanka</i>	} aren't you going ?	<i>oide nasaran ka</i>
<i>Ikkayahanka</i>		
<i>Ikkyaranka</i>	} to go to meet	<i>yuki-au</i>
<i>Ikkyaū</i>		
<i>Ikogaru</i>	} wishing to go	<i>yukitai</i>
<i>Ikogotai</i>		
<i>Ikogotchat</i>	{ dandruff	<i>fuke</i>
<i>Iko</i>		
<i>Ikoyo, yekoyo</i>	fish-scales	<i>uruko</i>
<i>Iksuyattia</i>	how good	<i>yoikoto yo !</i>
<i>Iku</i>	told to him	<i>ikikasete</i>
<i>Ikuru</i>	to go	<i>yuku</i>
<i>Imagoashita</i>	to bury	<i>uzumeru</i>
<i>Imakai</i>	came back now	<i>tadaima kaerimashita</i>
<i>Imejin</i>	from now	<i>ima kara</i>
<i>Imegoro</i>	diffident man	<i>uchi-ki no hito</i>
<i>Imenayatsu</i>	{ { man who embarrasses	T.—
<i>Imeshi</i>		
<i>Imiru</i>	others	<i>yumeshi</i>
<i>Imishi</i>	supper	<i>fueru</i>
<i>Imishika</i>	to increase	<i>iji no warui</i>
<i>Imishibo</i>	} ill-natured	<i>iji no warui mono</i>
<i>Imishifuto</i>		
<i>Imishigoro</i>	} ill-natured person	<i>ichi-mai</i>
<i>Imme</i>		
<i>Immohan</i>	one	<i>ikimassen</i>
<i>Immonka</i>	I don't go	<i>ikimasu ka</i>
<i>Immoso</i>	do you go ?	<i>ikimashō</i>
<i>Imoshitaya</i>	let's go	<i>ikimashitara</i>
<i>Imotcho</i>	if I went	
<i>Imotsu</i>	} younger sister	<i>imōto</i>
<i>Imochi</i>		
<i>In</i>	dog	<i>inu</i>
<i>Inaru</i>	to get well	<i>iuru</i>
<i>Inda</i>	I	<i>watashi</i>
<i>Ingi</i>	stake	<i>kui</i>
<i>Inhan</i>	} I don't want it	<i>irimasen</i>
<i>Insan</i>		

<i>Inma</i>	{	now	<i>ima</i>
<i>Innya</i>		later	<i>nochi</i>
<i>Inou</i>		no	<i>iye, ina</i>
<i>Inoku</i>		to bear burdens	<i>ninazu</i>
<i>Inosu</i>		to move	<i>ugoku</i>
<i>Inshitaidon</i>		citron	<i>yuzu</i>
<i>Intarage</i>		he was there but	<i>imashita keredomo</i>
<i>Ippe</i>		ecten laqueatus	<i>itayakai (conch.)</i>
<i>Ippekoppe</i>		full	<i>ippai</i>
<i>Ippon</i>		everywhere	<i>hōdō</i>
		one	<i>hitotsu</i>
<i>Ira</i>	{	thorn	<i>toge</i>
		Oh ! (interject.)	<i>oya oya</i>
		caterpillar	<i>kemushi</i>
		jelly-fish	<i>kurage</i>
<i>Iran</i>		unneeded	<i>yokei na</i>
<i>Irasadake</i>		a kind of bamboo	<i>T. —</i>
<i>Isaggie</i>		courageous	<i>isagi yoi</i>
<i>Isake</i>		a fight	<i>kenkwa</i>
<i>Isako</i>		to fight	<i>kenkwa suru</i>
<i>Ise</i>		haste	<i>isoi</i>
<i>Ishi</i>		a mute	<i>oshi</i>
<i>Ishibe</i>		lime	<i>ishi-bai</i>
<i>Ishidokoi</i>		W. C.	<i>kawaya</i>
<i>Ishige</i>		tapes philippinarum	<i>asari-gai (conch.)</i>
<i>Ishigura</i>	{	stone-wall	<i>ishi-gaki</i>
<i>Ishkake</i>			
<i>Ishitatai</i>	{	wag-tail	<i>sekirei (ornith.)</i>
<i>Ishitataki</i>			
<i>Ishitaa</i>		how filthy	<i>ei kitanai</i>
<i>Ishitatta</i>		spilled	<i>koboreta</i>
<i>Isho</i>		clothes	<i>kimono</i>
<i>Issa</i>		war	<i>ikusa</i>
<i>Issaku</i>		sterculia plantanifolia	<i>aogiri (bot.)</i>
<i>Issen</i>	{	barber	<i>tokoya</i>
<i>Issenya</i>			
<i>Isshippe</i>	{	with all one's might	<i>sei-ippai</i>
<i>Isseppe</i>			
<i>Isshokii</i>	{	exclam. of disgust	<i>ei kitanai</i>
<i>Isshokoi</i>			
<i>Isshoyo</i>			
<i>Issonkote</i>		rather	<i>mushiro</i>
<i>Itachodde</i>		because he's gone	<i>itte orukara</i>
<i>Itadon</i>	{	gone although	<i>itta keredomo</i>
<i>Itaidon</i>			
<i>Itagura</i>	{	sitting tailor-fashion	<i>agura</i>
<i>Itagurane</i>			
<i>Itaguran</i>			
<i>Itaguresuware</i>		sit with crossed legs !	<i>agura wo kake</i>
<i>Itaka</i>	{	has he gone ?	<i>itta no ka</i>
<i>Itatoya</i>			
<i>Itaka</i>	{	painful	<i>itai</i>
		hot	<i>atsui</i>
<i>Itaimonaka</i>	{	unreliable	<i>itarimo nai</i>
<i>Itaimone</i>			
<i>Itakuru</i>		to boast	<i>hōgen suru</i>

<i>Itachikudde</i>	}	I will go and return	<i>itte kuru yo</i>
<i>Itakudde</i>			
<i>Itatekudde</i>	}	1/10 of a cent	<i>Ichi-rin</i>
<i>Itcha</i>		sometime	<i>itsuka</i>
<i>Itchanko</i>	}	"one piecy"	<i>hitotsu</i>
<i>Itchi</i>			
<i>Itchin</i>	}	first	<i>ichi-ban</i>
<i>Itsun</i>			
<i>Itcho</i>	}	one	<i>hitotsu</i>
<i>Itchoke</i>		throw it down !	<i>hotte oke</i>
<i>Itchoru</i>	}	to be in	<i>haite oru</i>
<i>Ite</i>		hot, painful	<i>atsui, itai</i>
<i>Itogui</i>	}	snake-gourd	<i>hechima</i>
<i>Itoi</i>			
<i>Itokimushi</i>	}	variety of cerambycidae	<i>kami kiri mushi (entom)</i>
<i>Itomage</i>		farewell	<i>itomagoi</i>
<i>Ittai</i>	}	how many persons	<i>ikutari</i>
<i>Ittakimonde</i>		I will go	<i>itekimasu</i>
<i>Ittchoran</i>	}	it's not there	<i>itte-inai</i>
<i>Ittchoru</i>		there is	<i>itte-iru</i>
<i>Ittoki</i>	}	a short while	<i>chotto</i>
<i>Ittokuru</i>		to unloose	<i>tokeru</i>
<i>Itto sotto</i>	}	at once	<i>sugu ni</i>
<i>Iya</i>		placenta	<i>ena</i>
<i>Iyashi</i>	}	gluttonous	<i>kui shimbo na</i>
<i>Iyatta</i>		said	<i>oshatta</i>
<i>Iyuru</i>	}	to put in	<i>ireru</i>
<i>Izzanska</i>			
<i>Izzasuka</i>	}	is it all right ?	<i>yō gozaimasuka</i>

J

<i>Jabaraokuru</i>	}	to tease for trifles	<i>dada wo koneru</i>
<i>Jaddonkara</i>			
<i>Jaidonkara</i>	}	but then	<i>da keredomo</i>
<i>Jaga</i>			
<i>Jakuro</i>	}	yes, but	<i>sōda</i>
<i>Janso</i>		pomegranate	<i>zakuro</i>
<i>Jansu</i>	}	must be	<i>de arimashō</i>
<i>Jatjat</i>		is, are	<i>de arimasu</i>
<i>Jatsuro</i>	}	yes, yes	<i>sōda sōda</i>
<i>Ji</i>		probably was	<i>de attarō</i>
<i>Jiban</i>	}	profit	<i>ri</i>
<i>Jida</i>		undershirt	<i>juban</i>
<i>Jide</i>	}	earth	<i>chi</i>
<i>Jiggun</i>		the age	<i>jidai</i>
<i>Jiguran</i>	}	army	<i>riku gun</i>
<i>Jikkui</i>			
<i>Jiibun</i>	}	fat and short	<i>zunzura</i>
<i>Jiki</i>			
<i>Jikijin</i>	}	plenty	<i>zuibun</i>
<i>Jikuna</i>		just	<i>chōdō</i>
<i>Jimonaka</i>	}	a Luchuan	<i>Ryukyu-jin</i>
<i>Jimone</i>		clever	<i>rikō na</i>
<i>Jimono</i>	}	selfish	<i>katte na</i>
<i>Jinjikisha</i>		rude	<i>midarigawashiku</i>
		rickshaw	<i>kuruma</i>

<i>Jinjin</i>	sharp	<i>surudoku</i>
<i>Jitsune</i>	} how hard	<i>hidoi ne</i>
<i>Jutsune</i>		
<i>Jizekaki</i>	a pot-hook	<i>jizai kagi</i>
<i>Jizue</i>	impudent	<i>zuzushii</i>
<i>Jo</i>	a letter	<i>tegami</i>
<i>Jogo</i>	a hard drinker	<i>jogo</i>
<i>Joi</i>	cooking	<i>ryōri</i>
<i>Jojo</i>	} a good deal	
<i>Jojon</i>		<i>yohodo</i>
<i>Jon</i>		
<i>Jomae</i>	a lock	<i>jō-mai</i>
<i>Jono</i>	payment to the government	<i>jōnō</i>
<i>Joroi</i>	a kind of songs	<i>jōruri</i>
<i>Jossen</i>	a steamer	<i>jōkisen</i>
<i>Josu</i>	skillful	<i>jōzu</i>
<i>Jugoya</i>	astar tataricus	<i>shion (bot.)</i>
<i>Juiya</i>	a restaurant	<i>ryōri ya</i>
<i>Jusumaki</i>	screw to wind a clock	<i>ryūzu-maki</i>

K

<i>Kaabishi</i>	Eastern kingfisher	<i>kawasemi</i>
<i>Kabashi</i>	} sweet smelling	<i>kōbashi</i>
<i>Kabashika</i>		
<i>Kabbo</i>	} bonito	<i>katsuo</i>
<i>Katcho</i>		
<i>Kadjo</i>		
<i>Kabboshi</i>	} dried bonito	<i>katsuo-bushi</i>
<i>Kadunbshi</i>		
<i>Kabi</i>	} fence	<i>kaki</i>
		<i>kabe</i>
<i>Kabitcha</i>	squash	<i>tōnasu</i>
<i>Kabu</i>	mould	<i>kabi</i>
<i>Kabyo</i>	nursing	<i>kambyō</i>
<i>Kachifu</i>	} { softening of wounds	T.—
<i>Kwachu</i>		
<i>Kae</i>	caused by hot baths	<i>kayoi</i>
<i>Kaeta</i>	account-book	<i>kawai da</i>
<i>Kagai</i>	how cute	T.—
<i>Kagan</i>	frame for carrying a pack	<i>kagami</i>
<i>Kageboshi</i>	mirrors	<i>kagebōshi</i>
<i>Kaggane</i>	a shadow	<i>kaki gane</i>
<i>Kagon</i>	ring and staple-bolts	
<i>Kagomu</i>	} to stoop	<i>kagamu</i>
<i>Kai</i>	} interrog. particle	<i>ka</i>
		<i>kayu</i>
		<i>karui</i>
<i>Kaika</i>	light	<i>kayushi</i>
<i>Kaiin</i>	itching	<i>kari-inu</i>
<i>Kaimo</i>	hunting-dog	
<i>Kammo</i>	} sweet-potatoes	<i>Satsuma-imo</i>
<i>Kaishi</i>		
<i>Kaitcha</i>	ruled paper	<i>keishi</i>
<i>Kaiwaza</i>	rather	<i>kaete</i>
	acrobatic feats	<i>karuwaza</i>

<i>Kaji</i>	{	paper mulberry	<i>kōzo</i>
<i>Kak</i>		wind	<i>kaze</i>
<i>Kaka</i>		oyster, persimmon	<i>kaki</i>
<i>Kakaedo</i>		mother	<i>haha</i>
<i>Kakajiru</i>		a hanger-on	<i>isōrō</i>
<i>Kakaranaka</i>		to scratch	<i>kakiaseru</i>
<i>Kakaranne</i>	}	senseless	<i>tondemo nai</i>
<i>Kakaru</i>		to rub	<i>sawaru</i>
<i>Kakekurago</i>		racing	<i>kakekurabe</i>
<i>Kakemon</i>	}	a scroll	<i>kakemono</i>
<i>Kakee</i>		to hide	<i>kakusu</i>
<i>Kakesu</i>		a lottery	<i>tanomoshi</i>
<i>Takezen</i>			
<i>Kakimina</i>	}	a snail	<i>katatsumuri</i>
<i>Kakmina</i>			
<i>Kakurego</i>		hide and seek	<i>kakurembō</i>
<i>Kakusa</i>		madame	<i>okusama</i>
<i>Kamaga</i>		a straw-bag	<i>kamasu</i>
<i>Kamburi</i>		a cap	<i>kaburi</i>
<i>Kame</i>	{	a tortoise	<i>suppon</i>
		the upper groove of a sliding door	<i>kamoi</i>
<i>Kamei</i>		trouble	<i>kamae</i>
<i>Kami</i>		a turtle	<i>kame</i>
<i>Kamme</i>		dancing for a god	<i>kami-mai</i>
<i>Kampyu</i>		an edible gourd	<i>kampyō</i>
<i>Kan</i>	{	hair	
		above	<i>kami</i>
<i>Kanabindare</i>		paper	
<i>Kanaboko</i>		metal wash basin	<i>kandarai</i>
<i>Kanadoka</i>		food made from fish	<i>kamaboko</i>
<i>Kanajoka</i>	}	a kettle	<i>tetsubin</i>
<i>Kanchin</i>		a miser	<i>kechimbō</i>
<i>Kandakusa</i>		luxuriantly	<i>yamazakari ni</i>
<i>Kangata</i>		vicinity of Ōsaka and Kyoto	<i>T.—</i>
<i>Kange</i>		thought	<i>kangae</i>
<i>Kanjo</i>	}	W. C.	<i>benjō</i>
<i>Kanze</i>			
<i>Kanjoka</i>		a wine-flask	<i>kanbin</i>
<i>Kankubi</i>	}	beads for the hair	<i>neate</i>
<i>Kankubui</i>			
<i>Kanman</i>		makes no difference	<i>kamawanu</i>
<i>Kanna</i>		a plane	<i>kana</i>
<i>Kannari</i>	}	thunder	<i>kaminari</i>
<i>Kandare</i>			
<i>Kannokoe</i>	}	paper string	<i>koyori</i>
<i>Kanjo</i>			
<i>Kansaa</i>	}	a Shinto god	<i>kami sama</i>
<i>Kansu</i>			
<i>Kansuki</i>		paper-making	<i>kamisuki</i>
<i>Kantakuru</i>		to crunch	<i>kami-kudaku</i>
<i>Kantsuya</i>		barber	<i>tokoya</i>
<i>Kanzuru</i>		to count	<i>kazoeru</i>
<i>Karahai</i>		a magnet	<i>jishaku</i>

<i>Karasebi</i>	}	a snake	<i>hebi</i>
<i>Karamushi</i>			
<i>Karakara</i>		a wine vessel with a handle	<i>chōshi</i>
<i>Kare</i>		salty	<i>karai</i>
<i>Kareome</i>		a cohabiting couple	<i>kutsuki-myōto</i>
<i>Kari</i>		light	<i>karui</i>
<i>Karun</i>		to carry on the back	<i>ou</i>
<i>Kasa</i>		paper umbrella	<i>karakasa</i>
<i>Kasabachi</i>	}	pimples	<i>kasakaki</i>
<i>Kasabatcho</i>			
<i>Kashige</i>	}	clamps	<i>kasugai</i>
<i>Kasuge</i>			
<i>Kashike</i>		clever	<i>kashikoi</i>
<i>Kashimuru</i>		to steal	<i>musaboru</i>
<i>Kashinoko</i>		dried herring roe	<i>kazu no ko</i>
<i>Kassai</i>	}	do lend !	<i>kashinasai</i>
<i>Kasshai</i>			
<i>Kassan</i>	}	mother	<i>haha sama</i>
<i>Kassaa</i>			
<i>Kassahanka</i>		won't you please lend	<i>kashite kuremasenka</i>
<i>Kasshanshi</i>	}	please lend	<i>kashite kudasai</i>
<i>Kasshanse</i>			
<i>Kassu</i>		to wear on the head	<i>kabuseru</i>
<i>Kataguru</i>		to carry	<i>katsugu</i>
<i>Kataeguchi</i>	}	mutually	<i>tagai-tagai ni</i>
<i>Kataigot</i>			
<i>Katamon</i>	}	a deformed person	<i>katawa mono</i>
<i>Kataramon</i>			
<i>Katamuru</i>		to carry	<i>katsugu</i>
<i>Katashabura</i>		camelia oil	<i>tsubaki abura</i>
<i>Katashi</i>	}	camelia	<i>tsubaki</i>
<i>Kateshi</i>			
<i>Katasun</i>		a corner	<i>katasumi</i>
<i>Katasuru</i>		to admit to intimacy	<i>nakama ni ireru</i>
<i>Katchen</i>		I can't win	<i>katenu</i>
<i>Kate</i>		hard	<i>katari</i>
<i>Katme</i>	}	the sea-gull	<i>kamome</i>
<i>Kakume</i>			
<i>Kanme</i>	}	a sword	<i>katana</i>
<i>Katna</i>			
<i>Kadna</i>	}	queer	<i>kitai na</i>
		borrowed	<i>karita</i>
		playing-cards	<i>karuta</i>
<i>Katta</i>		an unpleasant man	<i>iya na hito</i>
<i>Kattahito</i>	}	to scribble	<i>kakichirasu</i>
<i>Kattakuru</i>			
<i>Katchirakasu</i>		selfishly	<i>katte ni</i>
<i>Katteshide</i>	}	a helmet	<i>kabuto</i>
<i>Katto</i>			
<i>Kafuto</i>		soiled paper	<i>chiri-gami</i>
<i>Kawagan</i>	}	eastern kingfisher	<i>kawa-semi</i>
<i>Kawashitchi</i>			
<i>Kawahishi</i>		to say	<i>iu</i>
<i>Kayasu</i>		to return	<i>kaeru</i>
<i>Kayuru</i>			

<i>Kazefuki</i>	catching cold	<i>kazehiki</i>
<i>Kazumu</i>	to smell	<i>kagu</i>
<i>Ke</i>	an emphatic prefix	T.—
	a shell, an oar	<i>kai</i>
	come !	<i>koi !</i>
<i>Kebi</i>		
<i>Kekka</i>	smoky	<i>kemui</i>
<i>Kebika</i>		
<i>Kebui</i>	smoke	<i>kemuri</i>
<i>Kechiku</i>	to light a fire	<i>takitsu</i>
<i>Kedo</i>	a highroad	<i>gaidō</i>
<i>Kefu</i>	convulsions	<i>kyōfu</i>
<i>Kego</i>		
<i>Kekojo</i>	silkworms	<i>kaikō</i>
<i>Kegure</i>		
<i>Keguru</i>	to buy and eat	<i>kaigu</i>
<i>Kehan</i>	gaiters	<i>kyahan</i>
<i>Keichirakasu</i>	to kick and scatter	<i>keri-tobasu</i>
<i>Keiin</i>	a house dog	<i>kai inu</i>
<i>Keikabui</i>	to buy at a high price	<i>kaikaburu</i>
<i>Kekaru</i>	to wither	<i>kareru</i>
<i>Keitokasu</i>	to kick down	<i>ketaosu</i>
<i>Keki</i>	a kind of silk	<i>kaiki</i>
	scenery	<i>keshiki</i>
<i>Kekieru</i>	to fade	<i>kieru</i>
<i>Kakkuja</i>	rather	<i>kaete</i>
<i>Kekkure</i>	please lend	<i>kashite kure</i>
	please write	<i>kaite kure</i>
<i>Keko</i>	practise	<i>keikō</i>
<i>Kekorobu</i>	to fall	<i>korobu</i>
<i>Kekuyatta</i>	broken	<i>kowareta</i>
<i>Kemagururu</i>	to faint	<i>kisetsu suru</i>
<i>Kemon</i>	shopping	<i>kaimono</i>
<i>Kemoshita</i>	bought	<i>kaimashita</i>
<i>Kenaburu</i>		
<i>Kennaburu</i>	to ridicule	<i>anadoru</i>
<i>Kendzume</i>	a cock's spur	<i>kezume</i>
<i>Kene</i>	family	<i>kanai</i>
<i>Kengara</i>	shells	<i>kaigara</i>
<i>Kenken</i>	hop-scotch	<i>ishi-keri</i>
<i>Kennegu</i>	to run	<i>nigeru</i>
<i>Kensatsu</i>	police station	<i>keisatsu</i>
<i>Kentowari</i>	unfortunate	<i>fushiwase na</i>
<i>Kenugyawase</i>	striking one's head against another's	<i>daigashira</i>
<i>Keppaka</i>		
<i>Kettaka</i>	smoky	<i>kemutai</i>
<i>Kere</i>	retainers	<i>kerai</i>
<i>Kesen</i>	cinnamon	<i>keishi</i>
<i>Keshimme</i>	inside and out	<i>urakaeshi ni</i>
<i>Keshinuru</i>	to die	<i>shinde shimanu</i>
<i>Kessaru</i>	to rot	<i>kusaru</i>
<i>Kessareta</i>	rotten	<i>kusatta</i>
<i>Kesuibō</i>	a humourist	<i>hyōkin mono</i>
<i>Ketatsu</i>		
<i>Ketachi</i>	a foot stool	<i>kyatatsu</i>
<i>Kete</i>		
<i>Keche</i>	a buyer	<i>kai-te</i>

<i>Ket, kets</i>	{	the rump	<i>oshiri</i>
<i>Kettsumbo</i>		the cockscorn	<i>keito</i>
<i>Kewasururu</i>		the little grebe	<i>kaisuburi</i> (ornith.)
<i>Keyatta</i>		to forget	<i>wasurete shima</i>
<i>Keyose</i>		bought	<i>kainasatta</i>
<i>Ki</i>		a strong land-breeze	<i>kai yose kaze</i>
<i>Kibaye</i>		a thorn	<i>toge</i>
<i>Kiban</i>		quick-tempered	<i>kibayai</i>
<i>Kibban</i>	}	chopping board	<i>mana-ita</i>
<i>Kibaru</i>		to endure	<i>gaman suru</i>
<i>Kibiru</i>		to tie	<i>kukuru</i>
<i>Kibiso</i>	}	tea-pot	<i>kyusu</i>
<i>Kissho</i>	}		
<i>Kibose</i>	}	sad and lonely	<i>korobosoi</i>
<i>Kibosuka</i>	}		
<i>Kichi</i>	}	hard	<i>tsurai</i>
<i>Kitsuka</i>	}		
<i>Kichikichimoshi</i>		a kind of grass-hopper	<i>kometsuki batta</i>
<i>Kidoju</i>		owl	<i>fukuro</i>
<i>Kigakai</i>		concern	<i>kigakari</i>
<i>Kigge</i>		crazy	<i>kichigai</i>
<i>Kii</i>	{	fog, paulownia imperialis	<i>kiri</i>
<i>Kiimonaka</i>		cucumbers	<i>kyuri</i>
<i>Kishi</i>		endless	<i>kagiri nai</i>
<i>Kitakuru</i>		hewn-stone	<i>kiri-ishi</i>
<i>Kiui</i>		to cut to pieces	<i>kiritakuru</i>
<i>Kiji</i>		to cut and sell	<i>kiri-uri</i>
<i>Kijike</i>		a wound	<i>kizu</i>
<i>Kika</i>		crazy	<i>kichigai</i>
<i>Ki</i>	}	yellow	<i>kiroi</i>
<i>Keketa</i>		was efficacious	<i>kikime ga atta</i>
<i>Kikka</i>		painful	<i>kurushii</i>
<i>Kikkyawasu</i>		to enquire about	<i>kiki-awasu</i>
<i>Kikogotane</i>	}	not wanting to hear	<i>kikitakunai</i>
<i>Kikogotchane</i>	}		
<i>Kikura</i>		a kind of fungus	<i>kikurage</i>
<i>Kimekusaka</i>	}	smelling burnt	<i>kina kusai</i>
<i>Kimekuse</i>	}		
<i>Kimeshi</i>		come and see !	<i>kite miyo !</i>
<i>Kimohan</i>		don't hear	<i>kikimasen</i>
<i>Kimogairu</i>		to have heart-burn	<i>mune ga yakeru</i>
<i>Kimon</i>	}	clothes	<i>kimono</i>
<i>Kimun</i>	}		
<i>Kin</i>	{	silk	<i>kinu</i>
<i>Kinchokudake</i>		yolk of an egg	<i>kimii</i>
<i>Kindan</i>		a kind of bamboo	<i>kinchiku</i>
<i>Kini</i>		gold brocade	<i>kinran</i>
<i>Kinikusaka</i>		a pestle	<i>kine</i>
<i>Kinjo</i>		smelling burnt	<i>kinakusai</i>
<i>Kinkiru</i>		troy weight	<i>kinryō</i>
<i>Kinkirubo</i>	}	a light-hearted man	<i>kigaru mono</i>
<i>Kinne</i>		fox	<i>kūsune</i>

<i>Kinnyute</i>		the other day	<i>kinō ototoi</i>
<i>Kino</i>	}	yesterday	<i>kinō</i>
<i>Kinnyu</i>			
<i>Kinokappu</i>	}	a tree-stump	<i>ki no kabu</i>
<i>Kino akusho</i>			
<i>Kinoki</i>	}	paulownia imperialis	<i>kiri no ki</i>
<i>Kinoki</i>			
<i>Kinnoki</i>			
<i>Kinosora</i>		the top of a tree	<i>ki no ue</i>
<i>Kinote</i>	}	the other day	<i>kinō ototoi</i>
<i>Kinotte</i>			
<i>Kintsu</i>		a mattock	T.—
<i>Kipatto</i>		clearly	<i>akiraka ni</i>
<i>Kirasu</i>		refuse of bean curd	<i>okara</i>
<i>Kire</i>		clean	<i>migoto</i>
<i>Kiregomensha</i>	}	one fond of cleanliness	<i>kirei-suki</i>
<i>Kiregonsha</i>			
<i>Kireko</i>		beautifully	<i>utsukushu</i>
<i>Kiremon</i>		edged tools	<i>hamono</i>
<i>Kisei</i>	}	a pipe	<i>kiseru</i>
<i>Kishii</i>			
<i>Kishi-</i>		an insulting prefix	T.—
<i>Kishika</i>	}		
<i>Kichi</i>		cruel	<i>hidoi</i>
<i>Kisuka</i>			
<i>Kishikayasu</i>		to say (rudely)	<i>iu</i>
<i>Kishikosakuna</i>		impertinent	<i>namaiki, na</i>
<i>Kishikurame</i>		be off !	<i>yuke</i>
<i>Kishimedoka</i>		troublesome	<i>mendō na</i>
<i>Kishimme</i>		front and back	<i>ura omote</i>
<i>Kishinu</i>		to die	<i>shinu</i>
<i>Kishu</i>	}	a tea-pot	<i>kyūsu</i>
<i>Kibishu</i>			
<i>Kisanaka</i>	}		
<i>Kissanaka</i>		dirty	<i>kitanai</i>
<i>Kissano</i>			
<i>Kisshiri</i>		exactly	<i>kitchiri</i>
<i>Kisshodomon</i>		impertinent fellow	<i>ōchaku mono</i>
<i>Kissuka</i>	}	cruel	<i>hidoi</i>
<i>Kitsuka</i>			
<i>Kit</i>		to cut	<i>kiru</i>
<i>Kitchomo</i>		bull headed shrike	<i>mozu</i>
<i>Kitnohana</i>	}	chrysanthemums	<i>kiku no hana</i>
<i>Kinnohana</i>			
<i>Kiteu</i>		severely	<i>kibishiku</i>
<i>Kitsukujii</i>		wood-pecker	<i>kitsutsuki</i>
<i>Kittne</i>		fox	<i>kitsune</i>
<i>Kittomone</i>		not wanting to hear	<i>kikutaku mo nai</i>
<i>Kittot</i>	}	to hear and understand	<i>kiki-toru</i>
<i>Kiwake</i>			
<i>Kiyashi</i>	}		
<i>Kiyai</i>		please come	<i>oide nasai</i>
<i>Kyanse</i>			
<i>Kyanshi</i>			
<i>Kimesh</i>			
<i>Kizai</i>		steps	<i>kaidan</i>

<i>Kizantaboko</i>	cut tobacco	<i>kizami tabako</i>
<i>Kobe</i>	a slope	<i>kōbai</i>
<i>Kobiru</i>	to tie	<i>musubu</i>
<i>Kobu</i>	} a spider	<i>kumo</i>
<i>Kot</i>		
<i>Kobunoe</i>	} spider's web	<i>kumo no su</i>
<i>Kotnoe</i>		
<i>Kode</i>	a small sea-brean	<i>ko-dai</i>
<i>Koden</i>	even this way	<i>kō demo</i>
<i>Koden</i>	children	<i>kodomo</i>
<i>Koe</i>	hard	<i>katai</i>
<i>Koganekusa</i>	wood-sorrel	<i>katabami</i>
<i>Kogareta</i>	burnt	<i>yaketa</i>
<i>Kogatna</i>	} a pen-knife	<i>ko-gatana</i>
<i>Kogadna</i>		
<i>Koge</i>	a hair ornament	<i>kōgai</i>
<i>Kogen</i>	thus	<i>konna ni</i>
<i>Kogusena</i>	bold	<i>kōshaku na</i>
<i>Kohachi</i>	} peony	<i>botan</i>
<i>Kohats</i>		
<i>Koi</i>	this	<i>kore</i>
<i>Koiden</i>	} even this	<i>koredemo</i>
<i>Koidjen</i>		
<i>Koikusa</i>	this indeed	<i>kore koso</i>
<i>Koinogot</i>	thus	<i>kono yō ni</i>
<i>Koisa</i>	madame	<i>okusama</i>
<i>Koishiko</i>	only this	<i>koredake</i>
<i>Koji</i>	edible acorns	<i>shii no mi</i>
<i>Kojiihanasu</i>	to untie and let loose	<i>hineri hanasu</i>
<i>Kojusaa</i>	} madame	<i>okusama</i>
<i>Kojusama</i>		
<i>Koke</i>	here	<i>koko ni, koko ye</i>
<i>Kokeko</i>	kelp	<i>umi-hōzuki</i>
<i>Kokkaa</i>	from here	<i>koko kara</i>
<i>Kokke</i>	servant	<i>kozukai</i>
<i>Kokkezen</i>	pocket-money	<i>kozukai-zeni</i>
<i>Kokkita</i>	bought	<i>katte kita</i>
<i>Kokoiyashi</i>	easy	<i>tayasui</i>
<i>Komagot</i>	trifles	<i>dada</i>
<i>Komaka</i>	} small	<i>komakai</i>
<i>Komanchika</i>		
<i>Kommanka</i>	} rice	<i>kome</i>
<i>Komi</i>		<i>kōmori</i>
<i>Komoi</i>	nurse girl	<i>komusō</i>
<i>Komozo</i>	wandering minstrel	<i>kono</i>
<i>Kon</i>	this	<i>korasu</i>
<i>Konasu</i>	to torment	<i>akambō</i>
<i>Konba</i>	infant	<i>kono tabi</i>
<i>Konda</i>	this time	<i>kono aida</i>
<i>Koneda</i>	the other day	<i>nenneko hanten</i>
<i>Kongo baori</i>	overcoat for nurse girls	<i>mizu</i>
<i>Kongo (children)</i>	water	<i>semushi</i>
<i>Kongokare</i>	a hump-back	<i>fukuro</i>
<i>Konn</i>	a bag	<i>kumo no su</i>
<i>Konnoyane</i>	a spider's web	<i>komban</i>
<i>Konnya</i>	to-night	<i>kono yō ni</i>
<i>Konnyun</i>	thus	

<i>Konotsukikitoju</i>	{	owl	<i>fukuro</i>
<i>Konotsukitokkwo</i>			
<i>Konotsukikinoju</i>			
<i>Konotsukedokkwo</i>			
<i>Konto</i>	{	this fellow	<i>kono waro</i>
<i>Konyats</i>			
<i>Konyachi</i>			
<i>Kontokoi</i>			
<i>Koppa</i>	{	this place saw dust	<i>kono tokoro</i> <i>kiri-kuzu</i>
<i>Kora</i>			
<i>Korai</i>			
<i>Koraku</i>			
<i>Koreda</i>	{	a word for calling	<i>oi</i>
<i>Koromo</i>			
<i>Korozato</i>			
<i>Kosaku na</i>			
<i>Kosandake</i>	{	to dry dried	<i>kawaku</i> <i>kawaita</i>
<i>Koseot</i>			
<i>Koshi</i>			
<i>Koshigoro</i>			
<i>Koshiki</i>	{	children	<i>kodomo</i>
<i>Koshiko</i>			
<i>Koshikodoki</i>			
<i>Koshikohagatta</i>			
<i>Koshikyamme</i>	{	rock-candy bold	<i>kōri zatō</i> <i>kōshaku na</i> <i>hōtei chiku</i>
<i>Koshimmon</i>			
<i>Koshu</i>			
<i>Kosokuru</i>			
<i>Kochokuru</i>	{	a kind of bamboo a girdle	<i>koshi obi</i>
<i>Kosubo</i>			
<i>Kosuwai</i>			
<i>Kot</i>			
<i>Kotchan</i>	{	yeast mould	<i>koji</i> <i>kabi</i>
<i>Kotchen</i>			
<i>Kotchisame</i>			
<i>Kote</i>			
<i>Kotoroshi</i>	{	a miser leprosy	<i>shiwambō</i> <i>raibyō</i>
<i>Kotooshi</i>			
<i>Kotsuke</i>			
<i>Kotteushi</i>			
<i>Kotte</i>	{	this much	<i>kore hodo</i>
<i>Gotte</i>			
<i>Kotto</i>			
<i>Koui</i>			
<i>Koyaibi</i>	{	leprosy this beast !	<i>raibyō</i> <i>kon chikusho</i>
<i>Koyasu</i>			
<i>Koyu</i>			
<i>Koyusan</i>			
<i>Kowamono</i>	{	red pepper	<i>tōgarashi</i> <i>kusuguru</i>
<i>Kowashi</i>			
<i>Kozembo</i>			
<i>Kozu</i>			
<i>Ku</i>	{	{ to tickle to repair	<i>tsukurau</i> <i>kechimbō</i> <i>kusugutta</i>
<i>Kui</i>			
<i>Kubi</i>			
<i>Kuts</i>			
	{	a miser ticklish	<i>koto</i> <i>kombu</i>
	{	thing sea-weed	<i>kochira ye</i>
	{	hither	<i>juban</i>
	{	shirt	<i>taihen</i>
	{	very	<i>kozukai</i>
	{	a servant	<i>kottei</i>
	{	a bull	<i>sate</i> <i>ko-uri</i> <i>ko-yubi</i> <i>hikkonuku</i>
	{	well ! to retail the little finger	<i>kore wo</i> <i>okusama</i> <i>kakimochi</i> <i>botan</i>
	{	to pick out this madame	<i>toriage baba</i> <i>kozō</i>
	{	a kind of cake a button a midwife	<i>toge</i>
	{	apprentice	<i>kugi</i>
	{	a thorn	
	{	a nail	

<i>Kubiru</i>	}	to tie	<i>musubu</i>
<i>Kuburu</i>			
<i>Kuchifute</i>		a babbler	<i>taigen</i>
<i>Kudamaki</i>		a kind of cicada	<i>kudamushi</i>
<i>Kuddo</i>		I'll come	<i>kuru zo</i>
<i>Kudzu</i>	{	shoes	<i>kutsu</i>
		starch	<i>kuzu</i>
<i>Kue</i>		an arrow head	<i>kuwai</i>
<i>Kuenin</i>		a pregnant woman	<i>kwainin</i>
<i>Kui</i>		chestnut	<i>kuri</i>
<i>Kuikae</i>		to alter	<i>kurikaeru</i>
<i>Kuima</i>		a cart	<i>kuruma</i>
<i>Kuimae</i>		a lobster	<i>kuruma-ebi</i>
<i>Kuimaki</i>		a well with a pulley	<i>kuruma-i</i>
<i>Kuimon</i>		things turned on a lathe	<i>hikimono</i>
<i>Kuiyahanka</i>		won't you please	<i>kudaimasenka</i>
<i>Kuiyai</i>		please	<i>kudasai</i>
<i>Kuk</i>		a nail	<i>kugi</i>
<i>Kuke</i>		remorse	<i>kōkwaï</i>
<i>Kunebu</i>	{		
<i>Kunek</i>		an orange	<i>kunembo</i>
<i>Kunet</i>			
<i>Kumon</i>		food	<i>kuimono</i>
<i>Kunnashi</i>		jasmine	<i>kuchi nashi</i>
<i>Kurasun</i>		a dark place	<i>kurayami</i>
<i>Kurasuru</i>		to strike	<i>utsu</i>
<i>Kuratto</i>		danglingly	<i>burarito</i>
<i>Kure</i>		position, dark	<i>kurai</i>
<i>Kure</i>	{		
<i>Kuroka</i>		black	<i>kuroi</i>
<i>Kuro</i>		to scold	<i>shikaru</i>
<i>Kurodoi</i>		water rail	<i>kuina</i> (ornith.)
<i>Kuru</i>		to scold	<i>shikaru</i>
<i>Kurudzuku</i>		to hang the head	<i>utsubuku</i>
<i>Kurul</i>		to give	<i>yaru</i>
<i>Kusan</i>		a wedge	<i>kusabi</i>
<i>Kusanari</i>		in bunches	<i>suzunari</i>
<i>Kusaru</i>		to twist	<i>tojiru</i>
<i>Kusaka</i>	{		
<i>Kuse</i>		stinking	<i>kusai</i>
<i>Kusen</i>		a sneeze	<i>kushami</i>
<i>Kuseru</i>		to bend	<i>soru</i>
<i>Kushaku</i>		a dipper	<i>hishaku</i>
<i>Kushi</i>		a turtle	<i>ishigame</i>
<i>Kusugoi</i>		trichosanthes cucumeroides	<i>karasu-uri</i> (bot.)
<i>Kussaremon</i>		a bad man	<i>warui yatsu</i>
<i>Kussat</i>		to rot	<i>kusaru</i>
<i>Kusserashika</i>	{		
<i>Kusserashi</i>		spiritless	<i>sharakusai</i>
<i>Kusui</i>		medicine	<i>kusuri</i>
<i>Kut</i>		shoes	<i>kutsu</i>
<i>Kutabura</i>		cheeks	<i>hoho</i>
<i>Kutsuba</i>		the ring on a bit	<i>kutsuwa</i>
<i>Kutsuka</i>	{		
<i>Kutsuika</i>		stupid	<i>kyūkutsu</i>
<i>Kuyadon</i>		a dyer	<i>konya</i>

<i>Kuyai</i>	eat !	<i>tabenasai</i>
<i>Kuyan</i>	condolence	<i>kuyami</i>
<i>Kuyasu</i>	to crush	<i>kuzusu</i>
<i>Kuyukai</i>	shall I give	<i>age yō ka</i>
<i>Kwa</i>	mattock, mulberry	<i>kuwa</i>
<i>Kwachiho</i>	sickness caused by a bath	T.—
<i>Kwago</i>	<i>aceras angustifolia</i>	<i>mukagosō</i> (bot.)
<i>Kwakwara</i>	smilax china	<i>sarutori</i>
<i>Kwanjin</i>	beggar	<i>kojiki</i>
<i>Kwashi</i>	a conflagration	<i>kaji</i>
<i>Kwashi</i>	cakes	<i>kashi</i>
<i>Kwokvodoi</i>	a kind of owl	<i>mimizuku</i>
<i>Kyaku</i>	waist cloth	<i>yumoji</i>
<i>Kyanshi</i>	} come !	<i>oide</i>
<i>Kyai</i>		<i>oide nasaru</i>
<i>Kyaru</i>	to deign to come	<i>kesu</i>
<i>Kyosu</i>	to put out	<i>keshi-zumi</i>
<i>Kyasumi</i>	cinders	<i>kinasatta</i>
<i>Kyatta</i>	came	<i>kyōdai</i>
<i>Kyode</i>	brother	<i>kyō</i>
<i>Kyu</i>	to-day	<i>kyūri</i>
<i>Kiyui</i>	cucumber	<i>kujira</i>
<i>Kuzira</i>	whale	

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<i>Machitto</i>	a little more	<i>mō sukoshi</i>
<i>Mandara</i>	cockscorn	<i>keitokwa</i> (bot.)
<i>Madjo</i>	maid servant	<i>osan</i>
<i>Madoe</i>	difficult	<i>madoi</i>
<i>Maenhoka</i>	before	<i>mae ni wa</i>
<i>Mage</i>	imitation	<i>magai</i>
<i>Magge</i>	mistake	<i>machigae</i>
<i>Maggota</i>	mistaken	<i>machigatta</i>
<i>Magommane</i>	a child's game	<i>mamagoto</i>
<i>Magureta</i>	confused	<i>mayota</i>
<i>Magururu</i>	to faint	<i>kizetsu suru</i>
<i>Mai</i>	a ball, before	<i>mari, mae</i>
<i>Maina</i>	} sometimes	<i>ma ni wa</i>
<i>Mainya</i>		<i>maedare</i>
<i>Maiyachi</i>	apron	<i>maru-yake</i>
<i>Maiyake</i>	roasting whole	<i>jama ni naru</i>
<i>Majinaru</i>	} to be in the way	<i>majinai</i>
<i>Majikinaru</i>		<i>matebakashi</i>
<i>Majine</i>	sorcery	<i>makana</i>
<i>Majinoki</i>	acorn	<i>yukimashō</i>
<i>Makane</i>	a cook	<i>mairi masu</i>
<i>Makanso</i>	let us go	
<i>Makasu</i>	to go	<i>makka ni</i>
<i>Makkai</i>	} redly	<i>tabunuru</i>
<i>Makke</i>		<i>makoto ni</i>
<i>Makkuru</i>	} to bundle	<i>makoto</i>
<i>Makuru</i>		
<i>Makochi</i>	} truly	
<i>Makote</i>		
<i>Makot</i>	truth	

<i>Mamange</i>	}	a child's game	<i>mamagoto</i>
<i>Mamataggo</i>			
<i>Manbo</i>		both	<i>ryōhō</i>
<i>Mamekuji</i>	}	a snail	<i>namekuji</i>
<i>Mamekujii</i>			
<i>Mami</i>		beans	<i>mame</i>
<i>Man</i>	{	cat	<i>neko</i>
		fortune	<i>un</i>
		before	<i>mazu</i>
		food	<i>meshi</i>
<i>Mana</i> (children)			
<i>Manaka</i>	}	W. C.	<i>habakari</i>
<i>Madaka</i>			
<i>Manchijima</i>		stripes	<i>magaijima</i>
<i>Mandzu</i>		a kind of cake	<i>manjū</i>
<i>Manekeina</i>		seldom	<i>tama ni</i>
<i>Maneken</i>		often	<i>tabitabi</i>
<i>Maneta</i>		chopping-board	<i>mana-ita</i>
<i>Mannoki</i>		pine-tree	<i>matsu no ki</i>
<i>Manzaigiku</i>		the china aster	<i>yezo-giku</i>
<i>Maojashi</i>		please wait	<i>omachi nasai</i>
<i>Mari</i>	}		
<i>Makka</i>		round	<i>marui</i>
<i>Mammari</i>			
<i>Marokut</i>	}	to get together	<i>tabaneru</i>
<i>Maruken</i>		seldom	<i>tama ni</i>
<i>Mareken</i>			
<i>Masakurutta</i>		soiled	<i>midareta</i>
<i>Matchore</i>		wait here !	<i>matte ore</i>
<i>Matsui</i>		a festival	<i>matsuri</i>
<i>Matsuyane</i>		resin	<i>matsu-yani</i>
<i>Matte</i>	}	excl. of surprise	<i>ā</i>
<i>Mattei</i>			
<i>Mattoki</i>		a minute ago	<i>ima shibaraku</i>
<i>Mawashi</i>		loin cloth	<i>fundoshi</i>
<i>Mazekunna</i>		don't dirty it !	<i>midarakasu na</i>
<i>Me</i>	{	cocoon	<i>mayu</i>
		niece	<i>mei</i>
		apron	<i>maekake</i>
<i>Medare</i>		rarely	<i>mezurashisa ni</i>
<i>Medzurasse</i>			
<i>Mege</i>	}		
<i>Menge</i>		eyebrows	<i>mayu-ge</i>
<i>Menoke</i>			
<i>Mego</i>		open work basket	<i>me-kago</i>
<i>Meguibo</i>		a flail	<i>kara-zao</i>
<i>Mehare</i>		dazzling	<i>mabayui</i>
<i>Meiagemoso</i>	}	excuse me	<i>gomen-nasai</i>
<i>Meiyagemoso</i>			
<i>Mejii</i>		corner of the eye	<i>mejiri</i>
<i>Meke</i>		epilepsy	<i>tenkan</i>
<i>Mekkeru</i>		to search	<i>sagasu</i>
<i>Mekki</i>		to suck	<i>kamasu</i>
<i>Meme</i> (children)		flesh	<i>niku</i>
<i>Memerashika</i>	}	troublesome	<i>urusai</i>
<i>Memekurushika</i>			
<i>Memesu</i>	}		
<i>Memisu</i>		earthworm	<i>mimizu</i>
<i>Memezo</i>			
<i>Memezu</i>			

<i>Menantsu</i>	a virago	<i>mero</i>
<i>Membuku</i>	}	<i>memboku</i>
<i>Menbut</i>		
<i>Mende</i>	troublesome	<i>mendoi</i>
<i>Medekusaka</i>	too troublesome	<i>mendokusai</i>
<i>Mendzu</i>	}	<i>mesu</i>
<i>Mencho</i>		
<i>Mengoro</i>	a big-eyed man	T.—
<i>Menichi</i>	everyday	<i>mai-nichi</i>
<i>Menoke</i>	eye-brows	<i>mayuge</i>
<i>Mentama</i>	eye-ball	<i>medama</i>
<i>Mentoi</i>	female bird	<i>mentori</i>
<i>Mepparu</i>	to gaze at	<i>mitsumuru</i>
<i>Mera</i>	a virago	<i>mero</i>
<i>Merasuru</i>	to give	<i>sashiageru</i>
<i>Meraushi</i>	cow	<i>me-ushi</i>
<i>Mero</i>	maid-servant	<i>gejo</i>
<i>Meru</i>	to go	<i>mairu</i>
<i>Meshige</i>	rice-ladle	<i>shamoji</i>
<i>Meshiku</i>	}	<i>sagasu</i>
<i>Mekku</i>		
<i>Meshimose</i>	please do it	<i>o shinasai</i>
<i>Meshinoshioke</i>	relishes	<i>meshi no sai</i>
<i>Meshitoi</i>	a flatterer	<i>obbeka-tsukai</i>
<i>Meso</i>	fermented beans	<i>miso</i>
<i>Mesotcho</i>	Japanese wren	<i>mesosozai</i> (ornith.)
<i>Messai</i>	deep despair	<i>rakutan</i>
<i>Messarashita</i>	disheartened	<i>gakkari shita</i>
<i>Messuru</i>	to give	<i>sashiageru</i>
<i>Mesu</i>	flattery	<i>obbeka</i>
<i>Meta</i>	a virago	<i>mero</i>
<i>Metaushi</i>	a cow	<i>me-ushi</i>
<i>Meto</i>	husband and wife	<i>myōtō</i>
<i>Mette</i>	every time	<i>maidō</i>
<i>Mettsu</i>	a virago	<i>mero</i>
<i>Meyaku</i>	trouble	<i>meiwaku</i>
<i>Meyane</i>	eye-secretions	<i>meyani</i>
<i>Mezo</i>	a drain	<i>mizo</i>
<i>Midjire</i>	a water receptacle	<i>mizu-ire</i>
<i>Migashiki</i>	a kind of taro	<i>mizu-imo</i>
<i>Migochi</i>	}	<i>migoto na</i>
<i>Migote</i>		
<i>Mikago</i>	aceras angustifolia	<i>mukagosō</i> (bot.)
<i>Mime</i>	a visit	<i>mimaji</i>
<i>Mimidzu</i>	}	<i>mimizu</i>
<i>Mimiji</i>		
<i>Mimosoga</i>	earth-worm	<i>mimashōka</i>
<i>Min</i>	shall I look ?	<i>mimi</i>
<i>Minamushi</i>	ear	<i>katatsumuri</i>
<i>Minan</i>	snail	<i>minami</i>
<i>Minchaba</i>	south	<i>kikurage</i>
	a kind of fungus	<i>mimi</i>
	ear	
<i>Miniki</i>	}	<i>minuku</i>
<i>Minikki</i>		
<i>Minniki</i>	ugly	
<i>Minna</i>	all	<i>mina</i>

<i>Minna</i>	don't look !	<i>miru na</i>
<i>Minnaba</i>	ear	<i>mimi</i>
<i>Mintsumbo</i>	} deaf	<i>tsumbō</i>
<i>Mintsun</i>		
<i>Miren</i>	I don't see	<i>mienu</i>
<i>Miro</i>	let's look	<i>miyo</i>
<i>Mirogot</i>	wanting to see	<i>mitai</i>
<i>Misemere</i>	please show me	<i>misete goran</i>
<i>Misemun</i>	a show	<i>misemono</i>
<i>Mishike</i>	} short	
<i>Mishikka</i>		<i>mijikai</i>
<i>Mishikanka</i>		
<i>Mitsuke</i>		
<i>Mishikego</i>	a bastard	<i>shiseiji</i>
<i>Mishiketa</i>	found	<i>mitsuketa</i>
<i>Mishikuru</i>	} to find	<i>mitsukeru</i>
<i>Misukuru</i>		
<i>Misotchi</i>	Japanese wren	<i>misosozai</i>
<i>Misukedokoi</i>	kitchen	<i>mizottsukae</i>
<i>Mitate</i>	a funeral	<i>kwaisō</i>
<i>Mito</i>	husband and wife	<i>myōtō</i>
<i>Mitonne</i>	unseemly	<i>mittomo nai</i>
<i>Mitoru</i>	to finish seeing	<i>mi-owaru</i>
<i>Mittonnaka</i>	unseemly	<i>mittomo nai</i>
<i>Mitsudon</i>	a river monster	<i>kappa</i>
<i>Miyashi</i>	} please look	<i>goran nasai</i>
<i>Miyai</i>		
<i>Miyui</i>	} to see	<i>mieru</i>
<i>Miruru</i>		
<i>Myuto</i>	husband and wife	<i>myōtō</i>
<i>Moddorū</i>	to return	<i>kaesu</i>
<i>Modzuku</i>	to joke cruelly	<i>moecasobu</i>
<i>Mogan</i>	string beans	<i>ingen mame</i>
<i>Mogaru</i>	to beg for	<i>medaru</i>
<i>Mogasadzura</i>	pockmarked face	<i>janko gura</i>
<i>Mogitchō</i>	bullheaded shrike	<i>mozu</i>
<i>Mogo</i>	a dumb man	<i>oshi</i>
<i>Mogoi</i>	} to be too sweet	<i>amasugiru</i>
<i>Moge</i>		
<i>Mogura</i>	mugwort	<i>mugura</i>
<i>Mohe</i>	already	<i>mōhaya</i>
<i>Moi</i>	{ in the vicinity	<i>atari ni</i>
		<i>mori</i>
<i>Moikki</i>	nurse	<i>ima sugu ni</i>
<i>Mojanka</i>	at once	<i>kakure oni</i>
<i>Moijanko</i>	} a child's game	
<i>Moji</i>		
<i>Mojoka</i>	} cunning	<i>airashii</i>
<i>Mokkoi</i>		
<i>Mukkui-mukkui</i>	wrigglingly	<i>muku muku</i>
<i>Mokusen</i>	osmanthus fragrans	<i>mokusei (bot.)</i>
<i>Mommen</i>	cotton	<i>momen</i>
<i>Mommo (children)</i>	water	<i>mizu</i>
<i>Mon</i>	fir, unhulled rice	<i>moni</i>
<i>Moncharako</i>	} a child's game	<i>onigoto</i>
<i>Monjarako</i>		

<i>Monji</i>		the kite	<i>tobi</i> (ornith.)
<i>Monkusa</i>		moxa	<i>mogusa</i>
<i>Mono</i>		a boil	<i>haremono</i>
<i>Monogotsuybo</i>		a great talker	<i>tabenka</i>
<i>Monmonoiu</i>		to whisper	<i>sasayaku</i>
<i>Montakuru</i>		to crumple	<i>shiwakucha ni suru</i>
<i>Monzo</i>		a quarrel	<i>monchaku</i>
<i>Moo</i> (children)		or	<i>ushi</i>
<i>Morodagami</i>		a kind of thin paper	<i>momodagami</i>
<i>More</i>		a beggar	<i>kojiki</i>
<i>Moron</i>		lees of sake	<i>moromi</i>
<i>Mosshoi</i>	}	strongly	<i>tsuyoku</i>
<i>Mokuroi</i>	}	a polite auxiliary vb.	<i>masu</i>
<i>Mosu</i>	}	to steam	<i>musu</i>
<i>Mosugit</i>	}	bullheaded shrike	<i>mozu</i>
<i>Mosugitcho</i>	}	I don't have it	<i>motteoran</i>
<i>Motchahan</i>	}	treatment	<i>motenashi</i>
<i>Mote</i>	}	a string used in the hair	<i>motoyui</i>
<i>Moye</i>	}	a pool, lottery	<i>moyai</i>
<i>Moze</i>	}	cute	<i>kawairashii</i>
<i>Mozoka</i>	}	to fondle	<i>kawaigaru</i>
<i>Mozogaru</i>	}	to ridicule	<i>karakau</i>
<i>Mozokasu</i>	}	spiritless	<i>ikuji nai</i>
<i>Modokasu</i>	}	the grey starling	<i>mukudori</i>
<i>Mudena</i>	}	dumb	<i>oshi</i>
<i>Muggi</i>	}	pitiable	<i>kawaiōna</i>
<i>Mugo</i>	}	unreasonable	<i>muri</i>
<i>Musson</i>	}	pitiful	<i>kawaiō na</i>
<i>Mui</i>	}	anniversary month	<i>mukawari tsuki</i>
<i>Muinaka</i>	}	to marry	<i>yomeiru</i>
<i>Mujonakena</i>	}	centipede	<i>mukade</i>
<i>Mushinagena</i>	}	going to meet	<i>de-mukai</i>
<i>Mukaetsuki</i>	}	to adopt a husband	<i>muko-iru</i>
<i>Mukaru</i>	}	wheat	<i>mugi</i>
<i>Mukaze</i>	}	to feel sick	<i>mukazuku</i>
<i>Mukeme</i>	}	to look forward	<i>mukau</i>
<i>Mukereru</i>	}	strongly	<i>tsuyoku</i>
<i>Mukki</i>	}	rough	<i>ara na</i>
<i>Muk</i>	}	wheat	<i>mugi</i>
<i>Mukkyaguru</i>	}	snail	<i>katatsumuri</i>
<i>Muko</i>	}	horse-collar	<i>munagai</i>
<i>Mukuroi</i>	}	breast	<i>mune</i>
<i>Mukurona</i>	}	purple	<i>murasaki</i>
<i>Mukuruna</i>	}	horse mackerel	<i>muroage</i>
<i>Mun</i>	}	a dysentery patient	<i>sekiri kanja</i>
<i>Munamushike</i>	}	rough matting	<i>mushiro</i>
<i>Munega</i>			
<i>Muni</i>			
<i>Murasake</i>			
<i>Muru</i>			
<i>Mushan</i>			
<i>Mushito</i>			

<i>Mushoi</i>	}	strongly	<i>tsuyoku</i>
<i>Musshoi</i>			
<i>Musshon</i>	}	itching exactly to burn to burn	<i>kayui</i> <i>marukiri</i> <i>moyasu</i> <i>moeru</i>
<i>Musukashika</i>			
<i>Mutsu</i>			
<i>Muyasu</i>			
<i>Muyuru</i>	}	cute	<i>kawairashii</i>
<i>Muze</i>			
<i>Muzoi</i>			
<i>Muzoka</i>			
<i>Muzogaru</i>	}	to pet pitiful substitute	<i>kawaigaru</i> <i>kawaiō na</i> <i>myōdai</i>
<i>Muzonagena</i>			
<i>Myode</i>			

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<i>Nadegine</i>		double pestle	T.—
<i>Nae</i>		earthquake	<i>jishin</i>
<i>Naettamosu</i>		please mend	<i>naoshite kudasai</i>
<i>Nagashi</i>	}	rainy season	<i>tsuyu</i>
<i>Nagashita</i>			
<i>Nage</i>		long	<i>nagai</i>
<i>Nago</i>		for a long time	<i>nagaku</i>
<i>Nagut</i>		to throw	<i>nageru</i>
<i>Nai</i>		what	<i>nani</i>
<i>Naidenkanden</i>		any thing	<i>nandemo kademo</i>
<i>Naigane</i>	}	a maimed person	<i>katawa mono</i>
<i>Naigote</i>			
<i>Naigao</i>	}	what, no ?	<i>nani</i>
<i>Naigamoo</i>			
<i>Naigashi</i>		so and so	<i>nanigashi</i>
<i>Naigote</i>	}	why	<i>naze</i>
<i>Naigots</i>			
<i>Naimokaimo</i>		in all things	<i>nani mo kamo</i>
<i>Naitake</i>		as much as possible	<i>narudake</i>
<i>Naigan</i>		rice-bowl	<i>meshi-jawan</i>
<i>Nakado</i>		there are none !	<i>nai yō</i>
<i>Nakagotnatta</i>		lost	<i>nakunatta</i>
<i>Nakae</i>		the next room	<i>tsugi no ma</i>
<i>Nake</i>		in	<i>naka ni</i>
<i>Nakebesu</i>	}	a cry-baby	<i>nakimushi</i>
<i>Nakenbesu</i>			
<i>Nakebessu</i>			
<i>Nakuru</i>		to do	<i>nasu</i>
<i>Namashirenu</i>		presumptuously	<i>nama iki ni</i>
<i>Nambushisen</i>		all at events	<i>dō shitemo</i>
<i>Namekujii</i>		snail	<i>namekujii</i>
<i>Namekutta</i>		licked	<i>namezutta</i>
<i>Nammonna</i>		don't lick it	<i>nameru na</i>
<i>Nan</i>		waves	<i>nami</i>
<i>Nambo</i>		syphilis	<i>baidoku</i>
<i>Nanchi</i>	}	what ?	<i>nan desu ka</i>
<i>Nanchina</i>			
<i>Nanden</i>		anything	<i>nandemo</i>

<i>Nanden</i>			
<i>Nandjen</i>		perhaps	<i>tabun</i>
<i>Nandenka</i>			
<i>Nandenkanden</i>		anything	<i>nandemo kademo</i>
<i>Nandonkando</i>		often	<i>tabi tabi</i>
<i>Nangote</i>		why	<i>naze</i>
<i>Nangyan</i>		a casting net	<i>nage-ami</i>
<i>Nanjarō</i>		what probably	<i>nandarō</i>
<i>Nanka</i>		long	<i>nagai</i>
<i>Nankakaru</i>			
<i>Nankakuru</i>		to lean against	<i>motaruru</i>
<i>Nanko</i>		a kind of forfeits	<i>ken</i>
<i>Nankomu</i>			
<i>Nankumu</i>		to throw into	<i>nagekomu</i>
<i>Nanmansan</i> (children)		a Buddhist image	<i>hotoke</i>
<i>Nantarakoten</i>		exceedingly	<i>naka naka</i>
<i>Nantenjiku</i>		nandina Japonica	<i>nanten</i> (bot.)
<i>Nanyu</i>		what	<i>nani wo</i>
<i>Nanzo</i>		a riddle	<i>nazo</i>
<i>Naosu</i>		to put in order	<i>shimatsu suru</i>
<i>Naracha</i>		a red lacquer bowl	<i>Nara-chawan</i>
<i>Narashi</i>		a pole for drying clothes	<i>T.—</i>
<i>Naruu</i>		to learn	<i>narau</i>
<i>Nasakennaka</i>		heartless	<i>nasake no nai</i>
<i>Nasen</i>		egg-plant	<i>nasubi</i>
<i>Nashike</i>			
<i>Nasuke</i>		why	<i>naze</i>
<i>Nasui</i>		diagonally	<i>nanami ni</i>
<i>Nasuru</i>			
<i>Nasukuru</i>		to paint	<i>nuru</i>
<i>Nasuitekuru</i>			
<i>Natchoru</i>		to be developed	<i>natte-oru</i>
<i>Nattake</i>		as much as possible	<i>narudake</i>
<i>Ne</i>		not	<i>nai</i>
<i>Nebashi</i>		silk wadding	<i>mawata</i>
<i>Nebusegoro</i>		a sluggard	<i>nebo</i>
<i>Nedo</i>		I have none !	<i>nai yō</i>
<i>Nefutaka</i>			
<i>Nebuka</i>		sleepy	<i>nemui</i>
<i>Nefuto</i>		a boil	<i>nebuto</i>
<i>Negaki</i>		the rear of the knee	<i>T.—</i>
<i>Nege</i>		a request	<i>negai</i>
<i>Negekot</i>		a petition	<i>negai-goto</i>
<i>Negiru</i>		to glare at	<i>niramu</i>
<i>Neimon</i>		paste	<i>nerimono</i>
<i>Nejikiddo</i>		I shall twist it off !	<i>nejikiru zō</i>
<i>Nejin</i>		carrots	<i>ninjin</i>
<i>Nejun</i>		a musical note	<i>nejime</i>
<i>Neki</i>		neighbourhood	<i>atari</i>
<i>Nekka</i>		onion	<i>negi</i>
<i>Nebi</i>			
<i>Nebika</i>		sleepy	<i>nemui</i>
<i>Nekkara</i>			
<i>Nekkai</i>		all	<i>mina</i>
<i>Nekkarakashi</i>		a perverse man	<i>nejiketa hito</i>

<i>Nekkoakot</i>	a distorted thing	<i>nejiketa koto</i>
<i>Nekoge</i>	small hairs on the body	<i>nikoge</i>
<i>Nekuto</i>	} a boil	<i>nebuto</i>
<i>Nekito</i>		
<i>Netto</i>		
<i>Nemaru</i>		
<i>Nenaru</i>	to rot	<i>kusaru</i>
<i>Nenka</i>	to disappear	<i>nakunaru</i>
<i>Nentsu</i>	sleepy	<i>nemui</i>
<i>Neoru</i>	beginning of a year	<i>nento</i>
<i>Neppoka</i>	to be sick	<i>yamu</i>
<i>Nere</i>	sleepy	<i>nemui</i>
<i>Nero</i>	aim	<i>nerai</i>
<i>Nesemon</i>	let's go to sleep	<i>neyo !</i>
<i>Neshikechibo</i>	an imitation	<i>nisemono</i>
<i>Neto</i>	a perverse man	<i>nejikemono</i>
<i>Netoboke</i>	a root	<i>ne</i>
<i>Nezumu</i>	dazed with sleep	<i>neboke</i>
<i>Nezun</i>	to twist and pinch	<i>tsumeru</i>
<i>Nichu</i>	a rat	<i>nezumi</i>
<i>Nieko</i>	an amateur	<i>shirōto</i>
<i>Niekkara</i>	a cat	<i>neko</i>
<i>Nienyo</i>	all	<i>subete</i>
<i>Nigagoi</i>	mother	<i>haha</i>
<i>Nigaware</i>	momordica charantia	<i>reishi (bot.)</i>
<i>Nige</i>	a bitter smile	<i>niga-warai</i>
<i>Niggakana</i>	bitter	<i>nigai</i>
<i>Nigii</i>	lively	<i>nigiyaka na</i>
<i>Nigimeshi</i>	} a miser	<i>kechimbō</i>
<i>Nigiimeshi</i>		
<i>Niguiiko</i>	clenched	<i>nigiri</i>
<i>Nigoshi</i>	} a rice-ball	<i>nigiri-meshi</i>
<i>Nigu</i>		
<i>Niguima</i>	water used to wash rice	<i>shiro-mizu</i>
<i>Nigunma</i>	to take off	<i>nigu</i>
<i>Nigyake</i>	} a cart	<i>niguruma</i>
<i>Nigyo</i>		
<i>Nii</i>	lively	<i>nigiyaka ni</i>
<i>Niinaru</i>	to be proud	<i>nigiau</i>
<i>Nijin</i>	Isn't that so ?	<i>ni</i>
<i>Nika</i>	troublesome	<i>okkū</i>
<i>Nike</i>	carrots	<i>ninjin</i>
<i>Ni e</i>	} new	<i>atarashii</i>
<i>Niki</i>		
<i>Nikuka</i>	upstairs	<i>nikai</i>
<i>Nikki</i>	} { hateful	<i>nikui</i>
<i>Nikudji</i>		
<i>Nikun</i>	vicinity	<i>atari</i>
<i>Nikumi</i>	cinnamon	<i>nikkei</i>
<i>Nimme</i>	revilings	<i>nikumare-guchi</i>
<i>Ninsatsu</i>	} a pimple	<i>nikibi</i>
<i>Ninto</i>		
<i>Nise</i>	two	<i>ni-mai</i>
<i>Nisebora</i>	bidding	<i>nyusatsu</i>
	new things	<i>atarashi mono</i>
	young-man	<i>seinen</i>
	man-servant	<i>genan</i>
	grey mullet	<i>ina</i>

<i>Nishi</i>	{	rainbow	<i>niji</i>
<i>Nitchoru</i>		you	<i>o-nushi</i>
<i>Nittsu</i>		to resemble	<i>nite oru</i>
<i>Nitchi</i>	}	at noon	<i>nitchu</i>
<i>Niwa</i>		room with earth floor	<i>dō-ma</i>
<i>Niya</i>		garden	<i>niwa</i>
<i>Niye</i>		smell	<i>niyoi</i>
<i>Niyo</i>		to smell	<i>niyou</i>
<i>Niyon</i>		cactus	<i>saboten</i>
<i>Nochisame</i>		lately, after	<i>nochi-hodo</i>
<i>Nodoko</i>	}	the throat	<i>nodokubi</i>
<i>Nodokut</i>			
<i>Noi</i>		paste	<i>nori</i>
<i>Noishita</i>		saddle horse	<i>jōba</i>
<i>Noketat</i>		to be left	<i>nokoshite aru</i>
<i>Noketoku</i>	}	to leave over	<i>nokoshite oru</i>
<i>Noketchoku</i>			
<i>Noko</i>		a saw	<i>nokogiri</i>
<i>Nomasu</i>		to drink	<i>nomimasu</i>
<i>Nomoi</i>		an ascent	<i>nobori</i>
<i>Non</i>		flea, chisel	<i>nomi</i>
<i>Nondeagaru</i>		to stretch up	<i>nobiageru</i>
<i>Nongome</i>		hill-rice	<i>okabo</i>
<i>Nonkun</i>		to swallow	<i>nomikomou</i>
<i>Nokya</i>	}	a fool	<i>baka</i>
<i>Nokkin</i>			
<i>Nono</i>		cloth	<i>nuno</i>
<i>Nonoko</i>		a wadded dress	<i>nunoko</i>
<i>Nonoori</i>		locusta sp.	<i>kirigirisu (ent.)</i>
<i>Noru</i>		mud	<i>doro</i>
<i>Nosan</i>	{	you're in trouble	<i>komaru ne</i>
<i>Noshimohan</i>	{	it won't do	<i>ikenai ne</i>
		to look upward	<i>nokesuru</i>
<i>Nossoru</i>	}	to load	<i>noseru</i>
		to endure	<i>taeru</i>
<i>Nosu</i>		a prostitute	<i>jōrō</i>
<i>Nosukai</i>		a rice seed-bed	<i>nawashiro</i>
<i>Notoko</i>		lilium concolor	<i>hime-uri (bot.)</i>
<i>Noyui</i>		to stretch	<i>nobu</i>
<i>Nubu</i>		to wipe	<i>nogou</i>
<i>Nugu</i>		lacquer ware	<i>nurimono</i>
<i>Nuimon</i>			
<i>Noka</i>	}	warm	<i>attakai</i>
<i>Nuki</i>			
<i>Nukui</i>	}	eaves of a roof	<i>nokiba</i>
<i>Nukiba</i>			
<i>Nukuba</i>		dupece	<i>ahō</i>
<i>Nukisaki</i>		cleverly	<i>sukado</i>
<i>Nukkui</i>		to stick	<i>sasu</i>
<i>Nukuru</i>		duce	<i>ahō</i>
<i>Nukyan</i>		to drink	<i>nomu</i>
<i>Num</i>	{	a flea	<i>nomi</i>
<i>Nume</i>		a seam	<i>nuime</i>
<i>Numiritokasu</i>		to fall forward	<i>nomeri-taosu</i>
<i>Numon</i>		sewing	<i>nuimono</i>

<i>Nunbyagaru</i>		to stretch oneself	<i>nobi agaru</i>
<i>Nunta</i>		a fool	<i>baka</i>
<i>Nuntamoru</i>		to heat	<i>atatameru</i>
<i>Nuraka</i>	}	dull, slow	<i>noroi</i>
<i>Nure</i>			
<i>Nuri</i>			
<i>Nushi</i>		you	<i>anata</i>
<i>Nussoru</i>		to gape	<i>nokesoru</i>
<i>Nusukuru</i>		to paint	<i>nuru</i>
<i>Nusutchō</i>		a bold fellow	<i>ōchakumono</i>
<i>Nusuto</i>	}	a thief	<i>nusubito</i>
<i>Nuido</i>			
<i>Nushito</i>			
<i>Niwatoi</i>		chickens	<i>niwatori</i>
<i>Nunyo</i>	}	mother	<i>haha</i>
<i>Nuyo</i>			
<i>Nyonyosan</i> (children)		a Buddhist image	<i>hotoke</i>
<i>Nyu</i>		to sew	<i>nuu</i>
<i>Nyuka</i>		rice-bran	<i>nuka</i>
<i>Nyukka</i>	}	hot	<i>atsui</i>
<i>Nyuki</i>			
<i>Nyutmeru</i>			

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<i>Obasan</i>		grandmother	<i>obasan</i>
<i>Obbokannake</i>	}	doubtful	<i>obotsukanai</i>
<i>Obbokanne</i>			
<i>Obi</i>	}	heavy	<i>omoi</i>
<i>Obutakaka</i>			
<i>Obusut</i>	}	to tie a girdle	<i>obi wo suru</i>
<i>Obusui</i>			
<i>Ochiebushi</i>		a kind of humorous song	<i>otsue-bushi</i>
<i>Odaku</i>		bold	<i>ōchaku</i>
<i>Odokoi</i>		a place to put something	<i>oki-dokoro</i>
<i>Oddon</i>		we	<i>oredomo</i>
<i>Odjahanka</i>		won't you come ?	<i>oide nasai masen ka</i>
<i>Odjashi</i>	}	please come	<i>oide nasai</i>
<i>Odjanshi</i>			
<i>Odjasuka</i>		is he at home ?	<i>o-uchi desu ka</i>
<i>Odomon</i>	}	a bold fellow	<i>ōdōmono</i>
<i>Odomonun</i>			
<i>Odona</i>		bold	<i>ōdō na</i>
<i>Oe</i>	}	pride	<i>ohei</i>
<i>Ue</i>			
<i>Oegu</i>		to swim	<i>oyogu</i>
<i>Oeta</i>		grown from the ground	<i>haeta</i>
<i>Oggara</i>		sugar cane	<i>sātō-kibi</i>
<i>Ogoebara</i>		a rough fellow	<i>abaremono</i>
<i>Ogoisa</i>		young lady	<i>ojōsan</i>
<i>Ogojo</i>		a little girl	<i>otome</i>
<i>Ogosan</i>	}	young lady	<i>ojōsan</i>
<i>Ogoشيyo</i>			
<i>Ogoyosa</i>			

<i>Ôhan</i>	you	<i>omae-san</i>
<i>Ohiyashi</i> (women)	water	<i>ohiya</i>
<i>Oi</i>	I	<i>watashi</i>
<i>Oidon</i>	we	<i>watakushi domo</i>
<i>Oigae</i>	}	<i>ore no uchi</i>
<i>Oigai</i>		
<i>Oige</i>	}	<i>oriru</i>
<i>Oiru</i>		
<i>Oji</i>	fearful	<i>kowai</i>
<i>Ojishiko</i>	many	<i>takusan</i>
<i>Okame</i>	trouble	<i>shimpai</i>
<i>Okata</i>	wife	<i>tsuma</i>
<i>Okeranse</i>	welcome back !	<i>okaerinasaimase</i>
<i>Okii</i>	coals of fire	<i>okibi</i>
<i>Okinokombo</i>	a poussah toy	<i>okiagarekoboshi</i>
<i>Okisame</i>	night sweats	<i>okorisame</i>
<i>Okka</i>	}	<i>okamisan</i>
		<i>oru ka</i>
		<i>shakkin</i>
<i>Okkatchan</i>	}	<i>omoi</i>
<i>Okkata</i>		<i>okusama</i>
<i>Okkatsan</i>	}	<i>yatsu</i>
<i>Okko</i>		<i>oku</i>
<i>Okku</i>		<i>misu</i>
<i>Oko</i> (women)		<i>tembimbō</i>
<i>Oko</i>		<i>hoshimonobashira</i>
<i>Okonde</i>		<i>okori</i>
<i>Okore</i>		<i>okurimono</i>
<i>Okuimon</i>	a present	
<i>Omahan</i>	}	<i>omae-san</i>
<i>Omai</i>		<i>omaetachi</i>
<i>Omanaa</i>	}	<i>omachinasai</i>
<i>Omantach</i>		<i>omoi-shini</i>
<i>Omatchiyashi</i>		<i>omoi</i>
<i>Omejiri</i>	}	<i>tsuma</i>
<i>Ome</i>		<i>omoikiri</i>
<i>Omekii</i>	}	<i>omoi</i>
<i>Omi</i>		<i>umiso</i>
<i>Omisu</i>		<i>shamoji</i>
<i>Omodoshi</i>		
<i>Omoshite</i>	}	<i>omoshiroi</i>
<i>Omoshitoka</i>		
<i>Omoshichi</i>	}	<i>oni</i>
<i>On</i>		<i>aomuku</i>
<i>Onaku</i>		<i>onna no mero</i>
<i>Onamera</i>	}	<i>ôbako</i>
<i>Onbaku</i>		<i>kaeru</i>
<i>Ondo</i>	he is here	<i>imasu yō</i>
<i>Ongame</i>	praying mantis	<i>kamakiri</i>
<i>Onjo</i>	an old man	<i>toshiyori</i>
<i>Onnoe</i>	your house	<i>omae no uchi</i>
<i>Onsan</i>	there is not	<i>orimasen</i>
<i>Onzu</i>	vinegar	<i>o-su</i>

<i>Oppaka</i>		heavy	<i>omoï</i>
<i>Orabu</i>	}	to cry aloud	<i>sakebu</i>
<i>Oraku</i>		a colt	<i>ko-uma</i>
<i>Oro</i>			
<i>Oroka</i>	}	bad	<i>yukunai</i>
<i>Oroyoka</i>			
<i>Oroyemono</i>		a tasteless thing	<i>mazui mono</i>
<i>Osaijanshi</i>		please come in	<i>irasshai</i>
<i>Ose</i>		a man	<i>otona</i>
<i>Ose</i>	}		
<i>Osuka</i>		late	<i>osoi</i>
<i>Oshi</i>			
<i>Oserashii</i>		gentle	<i>otonashii</i>
<i>Oshiki</i>		a tray	<i>zen</i>
<i>Oshiki</i>	}		
<i>Oshike</i>		miso-soup	<i>otsuke</i>
<i>Oshoyu</i>		invitation	<i>oyobare</i>
<i>Osowaru</i>		to learn	<i>narau</i>
<i>Osoyuru</i>		to teach	<i>oshieru</i>
<i>Ossan</i>		wife	<i>okusan</i>
<i>Osu</i>		late	<i>osoku</i>
<i>Osukuru</i>	}		
<i>Oshikuru</i>		to press fast	<i>oshitsukeru</i>
<i>Ot</i>		girdle	<i>obi</i>
<i>Otechita</i>		at peace	<i>andoshita</i>
<i>Otnashika</i>		gentle	<i>otonashii</i>
<i>Otnokombu</i>		a poussah toy	<i>okiagari koboshi</i>
<i>Otoge</i>		the jaw	<i>otogai</i>
<i>Otokoyamome</i>		a widower	<i>T.—</i>
<i>Otombo</i>		the mayfly	<i>katombo</i>
<i>Otome</i>		a light before a Buddhist image	<i>otômyô</i>
<i>Otoroseru</i>		to fear	<i>kowagaru</i>
<i>Otoroshika</i>	}		
<i>Otoroshii</i>		fearful	<i>osoroshii</i>
<i>Otote</i>		the other day	<i>ototsui</i>
<i>Otots</i>	}		
<i>Otodzu</i>		younger brother	<i>otôto</i>
<i>Odotsu</i>			
<i>Ottaka</i>		heavy	<i>omoï</i>
<i>Ottojo</i>		younger brother	<i>otôto</i>
<i>Ottokasu</i>		to fall	<i>taoreru</i>
<i>Ottoru</i>		to steal	<i>nusumitoru</i>
<i>Owasa</i>		rumour	<i>uwasa</i>
<i>Oyan</i>		my father	<i>oyaji</i>
<i>Oyashi</i>		malt	<i>moyashi</i>
<i>Oyattosaa</i>		much obliged	<i>gokurô sama</i>
<i>Oze</i>	}		
<i>Ozoka</i>		fearful	<i>osoroshii</i>
<i>Ozemon</i>		dreadful thing	<i>kowaimono</i>
<i>Orumu</i>		to wake	<i>sameru</i>

P

<i>Pi</i>	thorn	<i>toge</i>
<i>Poroiporoi</i>	delicately	<i>moroi</i>
<i>Pu</i> (children)	to eat	<i>kuu</i>

R

This sound does not appear as an initial in the Satsuma Dialect.

S

<i>Sabbare</i>	payment in advance	<i>sakibarai</i>
<i>Sabe</i>	swarms of insects	<i>unka</i>
<i>Sabetsuke</i>	} pickles	<i>otsukemono</i>
<i>Sambetsuke</i>		
<i>Saddon</i>	} monkey	<i>aru</i>
<i>Sai</i>		
<i>Saddzuchi</i>	mallet	<i>sazuchi</i>
<i>Sadegets</i>	month after next	<i>sa-rai-getsu</i>
<i>Sadenen</i>	year after next	<i>sarai-nen</i>
<i>Safukuro</i>	to rust	<i>sabiru</i>
<i>Sajun</i>	} soap	<i>shabon</i>
<i>Sahon</i>		
<i>Sasun</i>		
<i>Saga</i>		
<i>Saigeta</i>	dysentery	<i>seki</i>
<i>Sagitta</i>	rain-clogs	<i>ashida</i>
<i>Sahan</i>	faded	<i>sameta</i>
<i>Saino</i>	does not affect	<i>sawarimasen</i>
<i>Shaimo</i>	} at all events	<i>zehitomo</i>
<i>Sakadai</i>		
<i>Sakadats</i>	} a sake tub	<i>saka-daru</i>
<i>Sakamoi</i>		
<i>Sakashika</i>	a drinking bout	<i>sakamori</i>
<i>Sakashimme</i>	skilful	<i>tassha</i>
<i>Sakayu</i>	upside down	<i>sakashima ni</i>
<i>Sake</i>	to hold	<i>osaeru</i>
<i>Saken</i>	boundary	<i>sakai</i>
<i>Suken</i>	} but	<i>keredomo</i>
<i>Sakioddoshi</i>		
<i>Sakkona</i>	two years ago	<i>sakiototoshi</i>
<i>Sakkuro</i>	inconvenient	<i>fuusugō na</i>
<i>Sakkara</i>	to rust	<i>sabiru</i>
<i>Sakontaro</i>	from the beginning	<i>sakikara</i>
<i>Samajo</i>	a pestle worked by water	<i>battari</i>
<i>Sambyo</i>	a lover	<i>iro-otoko</i>
<i>Samure</i>	leprosy	<i>raibyō</i>
<i>Sanabui</i>	a knight	<i>samurai</i>
<i>Sane</i>	the feast after rice-planting	<i>sana eburu mai</i>
<i>Sanekot</i>	seed	<i>tane</i>
<i>Sangishi</i>	skeleton	<i>sharikotsu</i>
<i>Sangodori</i>	stilts	<i>take-uma</i>
	terpsiphone princeps	<i>sankō-cho</i>

<i>Sanka</i>	}	cold	<i>samui</i>
<i>Sani</i>			
<i>Sansen</i>	{	money present at a shrine	<i>saisen</i>
		Jap. banjo	<i>samisen</i>
<i>Sanshu</i>		Jap. pepper	<i>sansho</i>
<i>Santaguo</i>		a frog	<i>kaeru</i>
<i>Saroku</i>	{	to walk	<i>aruku</i>
<i>Saruku</i>			
<i>Saserannaka</i>		slight	<i>roku demo nai</i>
<i>Sashi</i>		a carrying-pole	<i>tembimbo</i>
<i>Sashigeta</i>		rain-clogs	<i>ashida</i>
<i>Sashibabui</i>		for a long time	<i>hisashiburi</i>
<i>Sashimon</i>	{	joinery	<i>sashimono</i>
<i>Sashimun</i>			
<i>Sashin</i>		raw fish	<i>sashimi</i>
<i>Sashirannaka</i>		slight	<i>roku demo nai</i>
<i>Sashiten</i>		serious	<i>sashitaru</i>
<i>Sashu</i>		for a long time	<i>hisashiku</i>
<i>Sasomoshita</i>		invited	<i>sasomashita</i>
<i>Sassen</i>		borrowed money	<i>sakusen</i>
<i>Sasu</i>		to blossom	<i>saku</i>
<i>Sasukuro</i>		to rust	<i>sabiru</i>
<i>Sasuru</i>		to invite	<i>sasou</i>
<i>Satchi</i>		non-gluttenous rice	<i>uruchi-gome</i>
<i>Satdzuts</i>		mallet	<i>saizuchi</i>
<i>Satotote</i>		day before yesterday	<i>sakiototoi</i>
<i>Sawai</i>		de laine	<i>tō chirimen</i>
<i>Se</i>		relishes for rice	<i>sai</i>
<i>Seshine</i>		troublesome	<i>urusai</i>
<i>Sebaka</i>	{	narrow	<i>semai</i>
<i>Sebe</i>			
<i>Sebban</i>		a slate	<i>sekiban</i>
<i>Sebbitsu</i>		slate pencil	<i>sekihitsu</i>
<i>Sebi</i>		cicada	<i>semi</i>
<i>Seche</i>		2 or 3 days ago	<i>saisakujitsu</i>
<i>Sedzuku</i>		to urge to haste	<i>saisoku</i>
<i>Sedzutsu</i>	{	to oppress	<i>semaru</i>
		mallet	<i>saizuchi</i>
<i>Seju</i>		purse	<i>saiju</i>
<i>Seggwan</i>		a slate	<i>sekiban</i>
<i>Sei</i>	{	oenanthe stolonifera	<i>seri</i>
		auction	<i>seri</i>
<i>Seichin</i>		W. C.	<i>setchin</i>
<i>Seiyo</i>		to contend with	<i>seriau</i>
<i>Sejii</i>	{	to boil	<i>niru</i>
<i>Sejiru</i>			
<i>Sekarashi</i>	{	noisy	<i>yakamashi</i>
<i>Sekarashika</i>			
<i>Sekeda</i>		reddened	<i>akaku natta</i>
<i>Seki</i>		cicada	<i>semi</i>
<i>Sekkombosuru</i>	{	to sell into	<i>urikomu</i>
<i>Sekkonhaikonsuru</i>			
<i>Seko</i>		a narrow place	<i>sako</i>
<i>Seku</i>		workmanship	<i>saiu</i>

<i>Seku</i>	{	to shut to hurt to crowd	<i>shimeru</i> <i>itamu</i> <i>hitogomu</i>
<i>Sekunin</i>		artisan	<i>saiikunin</i>
<i>Sembe</i>		wafers	<i>sembei</i>
<i>Sembonna</i>		sinapis chinensis	<i>kyō-na</i>
<i>Seme</i>	}	narrow	<i>semai</i>
<i>Semi</i>			
<i>Sempiro</i>		intestines	<i>hara wata</i>
<i>Sen</i>		bean-paste	<i>an</i>
<i>Senchin</i>		W. C.	<i>setchin</i>
<i>Sendzu</i>		boatman	<i>sendō</i>
<i>Sengiku</i>		chrysanthemum coronarium	<i>shungiku</i>
<i>Senkedzura</i>		pockmarked face	<i>abata-zura</i>
<i>Senkot</i>		a bigot	<i>gwankō na hito</i>
<i>Senku</i>	}	pockmarks	<i>abata</i>
<i>Senkyu</i>			
<i>Senmoto</i>		leeks	<i>ko negi</i>
<i>Senshi</i>		an artificial pond	<i>sensui</i>
<i>Seppu</i>		with all one's might	<i>seippai</i>
<i>Sereui</i>		sale by auction	<i>seri-uri</i>
<i>Sero</i>	}	a soul	<i>shōryō</i>
		a tea-drier	<i>seiro</i>
		to bid for	<i>seri-ou</i>
<i>Seroboi</i>	}	red dragon-fly	<i>aka-tombō</i>
<i>Seromboi</i>			
<i>Seshikedoki</i>		a busy time	<i>isogashii toki</i>
<i>Seshikota</i>		confused	<i>torikonda</i>
<i>Seriko</i>		to be busy	<i>hataraku</i>
<i>Sesokusuru</i>		to urge to haste	<i>saisoku suru</i>
<i>Set</i>		cicada	<i>semi</i>
<i>Seta</i>	}	blossomed	<i>saita</i>
		did	<i>shimashita</i>
<i>Sete</i>		2 or 3 days ago	<i>saisaku jitsu</i>
<i>Sentnaka</i>	}	distressing	<i>setsunai</i>
<i>Setne</i>			
<i>Setsei</i>		teacher	<i>sensei</i>
<i>Setta</i>		sandals with metal soles	<i>sekida</i>
<i>Seui</i>		an auction sale	<i>seri-uri</i>
<i>Sewashinaka</i>	}	busy	<i>sewashii</i>
<i>Sewashine</i>			
<i>Shafun</i>		soap	<i>shabon</i>
<i>Shagomu</i>		to crouch	<i>shagamu</i>
<i>Shaimoi</i>	}	by all means	<i>zehimo</i>
<i>Shaimo</i>			
<i>Shaigamoiga</i>			
<i>Shaku</i>		a dipper	<i>hishaku</i>
<i>Shakunokome</i>		non-glutinous rice	<i>uruchigome</i>
<i>Shakushike</i>		a shell-dipper	<i>kai-shakushi</i>
<i>Shakwambara</i>		a trowel	<i>kote</i>
<i>Shansen</i>		Japanese banjo	<i>shamisen</i>
<i>Shattchi</i>		by force	<i>semete</i>
<i>Shattchiri</i>		by all means	<i>zehi</i>
<i>Shi</i>		quercus cuspidata	<i>shii</i>
<i>Shiai</i>		ant	<i>ari</i>
<i>Shibanhaiq</i>		the flat-fish	<i>karei</i>

<i>Shibaya</i>	a drama	<i>shibai</i>
<i>Shibe</i>	numbness	<i>shibiri</i>
<i>Shiben</i>	} making urine	<i>shōben</i>
<i>Shibin</i>		<i>shibui</i>
<i>Shibi</i>	} astringent	<i>shibui</i>
<i>Shiboi</i>		<i>shiboru</i>
<i>Shibui</i>	} to wring	<i>mekasu</i>
<i>Shiburu</i>		<i>shidai</i>
<i>Shidasu</i>	to adorn oneself	<i>shita keredomo</i>
<i>Shide</i>	circumstances	<i>shikibuton</i>
<i>Shidon</i>	did it, but	<i>shigoto</i>
<i>Shiffuton</i>	a mattress	<i>soramame</i>
<i>Shigot</i>	work	<i>shiri</i>
<i>Shigwatname</i>	broad beans	<i>shiri-o</i>
<i>Shii</i>	the posterior	<i>shirigai</i>
<i>Shiibo</i>	tail	
<i>Shiige</i>	crupper of a saddle	
<i>Shiihan</i>	} don't know	<i>shirimasen</i>
<i>Shiimsan</i>		
<i>Shiimohan</i>		
<i>Shiimosan</i>		
<i>Shiitabura</i>	the buttocks	<i>shiritabira</i>
<i>Shiitataki</i>	the wagtail	<i>sekirei</i>
<i>Shijimushi</i>	snail	<i>dedemushi</i>
<i>Shika</i>	sour	<i>sueshi</i>
<i>Shikaburu</i>	to spill	<i>tarasu</i>
<i>Shikatanmo</i>	unavoidably	<i>shikatanaku</i>
<i>Shikito</i>	frequently	<i>shikiri to</i>
<i>Shikka</i>	astringent	<i>shibui</i>
<i>Shikkena</i>	} regrettable	<i>kinodoku na</i>
<i>Shikkina</i>		
<i>Shikki</i>	} plaster	<i>shikkui</i>
<i>Shikkue</i>		
<i>Shiko</i>	a suffix of quantity	<i>dake</i>
<i>Shiko</i>	to prepare	<i>yōi suru</i>
<i>Shikodokko</i>	fist	<i>genko</i>
<i>Shikoshi</i>	a little	<i>sukoshi</i>
<i>Shikota</i>	dear me !	<i>shimatta (interj.)</i>
<i>Shikwa</i>	pock-marks	<i>abata</i>
<i>Shikwadzura</i>	pock-marked face	<i>abata-gao</i>
<i>Shimbu</i>	patience	<i>shimbō</i>
<i>Shime</i>	finished	<i>shimai</i>
<i>Shimegure</i>	mischievous	<i>itazura</i>
<i>Shimemon</i>	vegetable stew	<i>nishimemono</i>
<i>Shimo</i>	wrestling	<i>sumō</i>
<i>Shimobare</i>	chilblains	<i>shimoyake</i>
<i>Shimogane</i>	ice	<i>kōri</i>
<i>Shimoku</i>	a mallet	<i>shūmoku</i>
<i>Shimoshita</i>	did	<i>shimashita</i>
<i>Shimoso</i>	will do	<i>shimashō</i>
<i>Shimosume</i>	probably not do	<i>shimasumai</i>
<i>Shimota</i>	dear me !	<i>shimatta (interj.)</i>
<i>Shimai</i>	a corpse	<i>shitai</i>
<i>Shinbyu</i>	gentle	<i>otonashii</i>
<i>Shindji</i>	relatives	<i>shirui</i>
<i>Shindoka</i>	troublesome	<i>tsurai</i>
<i>Shine</i>	fencing-foils	<i>shinai</i>
<i>Shinegure</i>	mischievous	<i>itazura</i>

<i>Shinju</i>	forty	<i>shijū</i>
<i>Shinme</i>	new rice	<i>shinmai</i>
<i>Shino</i>	receipts and payments	<i>shūnō</i>
<i>Shinsan</i>	don't know	<i>shirimasen</i>
<i>Shinsokone</i>	outliving one's time	<i>shimisokonai</i>
<i>Shio</i> (vulg.)	grandmother	<i>obasan</i>
<i>Shioke</i>	food taken with wine	<i>sakana</i>
<i>Shiokebon</i>	tea-tray	<i>chabon</i>
<i>Shippan</i>	} net for tunny catching	<i>shibi-ami</i>
<i>Shibbian</i>		
<i>Shippoka</i>	astrigent	<i>shibui</i>
<i>Shira</i>	immature	<i>shii na</i>
<i>Shiraga</i>	silk thread	<i>ki-ito</i>
<i>Shire</i>	white	<i>shiroi</i>
<i>Shiro</i>	{ trachycarpus excelsus	<i>shuro</i> (bot.)
		<i>shōro</i> (bot.)
	{ rhizopogon rubescens	<i>chishamushi</i>
		<i>imori</i>
<i>Shishamushi</i>	a quack doctor	
	{ a newt	<i>susa</i>
		<i>niku</i>
<i>Shishawara</i>	straw mixed with plaster	<i>omaru</i>
<i>Shishi</i>	meat	<i>shiso</i>
<i>Shishidare</i>	W. C. stool	<i>shita keredomo</i>
<i>Shisho</i>	perilla nankinensis	<i>shiri</i>
<i>Shitabashi</i>	did it, but	<i>shirageru</i>
<i>Shitabira</i>	buttocks	<i>shita no ka</i>
<i>Shitaguru</i>	to refine	<i>shira-gai</i>
<i>Shitaka</i>	wasn't done ?	<i>shirakubo</i>
<i>Shitake</i>	a kind of shellfish	
<i>Shitakochi</i>	scabies	<i>shirami</i>
<i>Shitame</i>	} lice	
<i>Shitan</i>		
<i>Shitamon</i>	waist cloth	<i>yumoji</i>
<i>Shitan</i>	don't know	<i>shiranu</i>
<i>Shitaot</i>	loin-cloth	<i>fundoshi</i>
<i>Shitashi</i>	a diaper	<i>shimeshi</i>
<i>Shitatoga</i>	was it done ?	<i>shita no ka</i>
<i>Shitaya</i>	if it were done	<i>shitara</i>
<i>Shitchayu</i>	to fall	<i>otsu</i>
<i>Shitchoru</i>	{ to know	<i>shitte-oru</i>
		<i>suite-oru</i>
<i>Shitchokokwacho</i>	to like	<i>mucha kucha ni</i>
<i>Shiten</i>	confusedly	<i>shitemo</i>
<i>Shitoka</i>	though you do	<i>shiroi</i>
<i>Shitsuga</i>	white	<i>chikushō</i>
<i>Shittago</i>	you beast	<i>uso</i>
	a lie	<i>sude ni</i>
<i>Shittai</i>	{ already	<i>uta to</i>
		<i>suego</i>
<i>Shittare</i>	very much	
<i>Shittatai</i>	last child	
<i>Shittataki</i>	} the wag-tail	<i>sekirei</i>
<i>Shittsuku</i>	{ to adhere	<i>kutsuku</i>
		<i>iso-ginchaku</i>
<i>Shiyaddo</i>	sea anemone	<i>nasaru darō</i>
<i>Shiyaranka</i>	probably will do	<i>shinasaranka</i>
<i>Shiyattona</i>	aren't you going to do ?	<i>nasaimasu ka</i>
<i>Shiyo</i>	are you going to do ?	<i>shio</i>
<i>Shob</i>	salt	<i>shōbu</i>
	a contest	

<i>Shochiki</i>	honest	<i>shōjiki</i>
<i>Shochu</i>	rice brandy	<i>shōchu</i>
<i>Shodok</i>	various tools	<i>shōdogu</i>
<i>Shoga</i>	ginger	<i>shōga</i>
<i>Shoi</i>	soy	<i>shōyu</i>
<i>Shojin</i>	abstinence from flesh food	<i>shōjin</i>
<i>Shokanin</i>	a workman	<i>shokunin</i>
<i>Shoke</i>	a basket	<i>zaru</i>
<i>Shoki</i>	a table	<i>shoku</i>
<i>Shoku</i>	the sweet flag	<i>shōbu</i>
<i>Shokure</i>	} the lark	<i>hibari</i>
<i>Shokuri</i>		
<i>Shonomu</i>	to envy	<i>sonemu</i>
<i>Shono</i>	camphor	<i>shonō</i>
<i>Shoru</i>	the soul	<i>shōryō</i>
<i>Shosh</i>	paper doors	<i>shōji</i>
<i>Shote</i>	housekeeping	<i>shōtai</i>
<i>Shotets</i>	cycas revoluta	<i>shōtetsu</i>
<i>Shoyu</i>	entertainment	<i>chisō</i>
<i>Shuta</i>	strange	<i>kitai na</i>
<i>Shutona</i>	kind	<i>shinsetsu na</i>
<i>Shu</i>	} soup	<i>shiru</i>
<i>Shui</i>		
<i>Shu</i>	a Japanese quart	<i>shō</i>
<i>Shun</i>	stains	<i>shimi</i>
<i>Shuwa</i>	wrinkles	<i>shiwa</i>
<i>Shyatta</i>	did	<i>shinasareta</i>
<i>Shyattamosh</i>	please do	<i>shite kudasai</i>
<i>Shyattatona</i>	was it done ?	<i>shimashita no desu ka ?</i>
<i>Soben</i>	making urine	<i>shōben</i>
<i>Sodo</i>	disturbance	<i>sōdō</i>
<i>Sogarashi</i>	excited	<i>sawagashi</i>
<i>Soge</i>	a thorn	<i>toge</i>
<i>Sogen</i>	like that	<i>sonna ni</i>
<i>Sogenna</i>	such	<i>sonna</i>
<i>Soi</i>	{ that	<i>sore</i>
		<i>sōri</i>
	a razor	<i>shōyu</i>
	soy	<i>saredomo</i>
	though	
<i>Soidon</i>	} it is so, but	<i>sō da keredomo</i>
<i>Soidonkara</i>		
<i>Sodonka</i>		
<i>Soigiri</i>	as much as that	<i>sore made</i>
<i>Soigoandon</i>	it is so, but	<i>sō desu keredomo</i>
<i>Soinara</i>	good-bye	<i>sayō nara</i>
<i>Soji</i>	paper doors	<i>shōji</i>
<i>Soke</i>	{ basket	<i>zaru</i>
		<i>soko ni</i>
	there	<i>sokukatsu</i>
<i>Sokohatsu</i>	a style of hair-dressing	<i>konohen made</i>
<i>Sokomotodzui</i>	as far as this	<i>soko atari</i>
<i>Sokotai</i>	thereabouts	<i>soba</i>
<i>Soma</i>	buckwheat macaroni	<i>sōmen</i>
<i>Somen</i>	vermicelli	<i>shōmotsu</i>
<i>Somotsu</i>	books	<i>sono yō ni</i>
<i>Son</i>	like that	<i>sono</i>
<i>Sona</i>	garden	<i>soru</i>
<i>Sonekuru</i>	to warp	<i>sonna ni</i>
<i>Sonnyun</i>	like that	

<i>Sonta</i>	that	<i>sore wa</i>
<i>Sora</i>	{ top	<i>ue</i>
<i>Soroito</i>	a scrubbing-brush	<i>sasara</i>
<i>Sossena</i>	quietly	<i>shizuka ni</i>
<i>Soshiko</i>	strange	<i>hen na</i>
<i>Sosutto</i>	as much as that	<i>sore hodo</i>
<i>Sotchi</i>	if you do this	<i>sō shimasu to</i>
<i>Sote</i>	there	<i>sochira</i>
<i>Sotnoiwo</i>	outside	<i>soto ni</i>
<i>Sochi</i>	} mackerel	<i>buri</i>
<i>Sotsu</i>	rice-brandy	<i>shōchu</i>
<i>Su</i>	a numeral for ships etc.	<i>so</i>
<i>Suai</i>	ant	<i>ari</i>
<i>Suba</i>	lips	<i>kuchibiru</i>
<i>Subaru</i>	to sit	<i>suwaru</i>
<i>Subayaka</i>	} nimble	<i>subayai</i>
<i>Subaye</i>		
<i>Subbara</i>	hungry	<i>sukihara</i>
<i>Subbokemon</i>	intrepid man	<i>isayoi hito</i>
<i>Subo</i>	to grovel	<i>hau</i>
<i>Subuikuse</i>	smelling of burnt paper	<i>kinakusai</i>
<i>Sudareyanagi</i>	weeping willow	<i>shidare yanagi</i>
<i>Sude</i>	} keen	<i>surudoi</i>
<i>Sudo</i>		
<i>Sudei</i>	at last	<i>sude ni</i>
	kitchen	<i>katte</i>
<i>Sue</i>	{ one who receives a commis-	
	sion	<i>kōsentori</i>
<i>Sugareyanagi</i>	weeping willow	<i>shidare ganayai</i>
<i>Sugoki</i>	an under girdle	<i>shigoki</i>
<i>Sugot</i>	wanting to do	<i>shitai</i>
<i>Suibachi</i>	earthen mortar	<i>suribachi</i>
<i>Suigii</i>	highwayman	<i>oihagi</i>
<i>Suikot</i>	a pestle	<i>surikogi</i>
<i>Sukenango</i>	hopping	<i>T.—</i>
<i>Suko</i>	there	<i>soko</i>
<i>Sukune</i>	few	<i>sukunai</i>
<i>Sukururu</i>	to be numb	<i>shibiru</i>
<i>Sukwa</i>	water melon	<i>suikwa</i>
<i>Sume</i>	a dwelling	<i>sumai</i>
<i>Sumekasu</i>	oil-cake	<i>shimekasu</i>
<i>Sumo</i>	wrestling	<i>sumō</i>
<i>Sumoikusaka</i>	} smoky	<i>kemukusai</i>
<i>Sumokuse</i>		
<i>Sumon</i>	{ soup	<i>suimono</i>
	rice-brandy	<i>shōchu</i>
	oil-cake	<i>shimekasu</i>
<i>Sumori</i>	to smoke	<i>kusubaru</i>
<i>Sumotoi</i>	a wrestler	<i>sumōtori</i>
<i>Sun</i>	ink, charcoal	<i>sumi</i>
<i>Sunda</i>	ended	<i>sumimashita</i>
<i>Sunna</i>	don't do !	<i>suru na</i>
<i>Sunnoki</i>	cryptomeria	<i>sugi no ki</i>
<i>Sunta</i>	fish salad	<i>sunuta</i>
<i>Suntoi</i>	a charcoal scuttle	<i>gumitori</i>

<i>Sunzunkara</i>	Manchurian great tit	<i>shijugara</i>
<i>Suppai</i>	altogether	<i>subete</i>
<i>Surakasu</i>	to spend time	<i>sugosu</i>
<i>Sureta</i>	glanced off	<i>soreta</i>
<i>Suruppo</i>	an idler	<i>namakemono</i>
<i>Sushi</i>	a soup	<i>susu</i>
<i>Susudake</i>	spiraea Japonica	<i>kodemari</i> (bot.)
<i>Susukizara</i>	a saucer	T.—
<i>Susumege</i>	a bivalve, genus corbicula	<i>shijimigai</i> (conch.)
<i>Sutkankan</i>	light	<i>karui</i>
<i>Sutme</i>	lineage	<i>sujime</i>
<i>Sutnaka</i>	} few	<i>sukunai</i>
<i>Sutne</i>		<i>sukunaku</i>
<i>Sutno</i>	at least	<i>taihen</i>
<i>Suttai</i>	very	<i>suru no desuka</i>
<i>Suttona</i>	are you going to do it ?	<i>shiwa</i>
<i>Suwa</i>	wrinkles	<i>shaburu</i>
<i>Suwaburu</i>	to suck	<i>ari</i>
<i>Suwai</i>	ant	<i>sōryō</i>
<i>Suyo</i>	oldest child	<i>suzuri-ishi</i>
<i>Suzuishi</i>	an inkstone	<i>shizuku</i>
<i>Suzuki</i>	a drop	<i>suzume</i>
<i>Suzumi</i>	a sparrow	<i>tsuyugusa</i>
<i>Suzumushigusa</i>	spider-wort	

T

<i>Tab</i>	a fish-net	<i>tamo</i>
<i>Tabagot</i>	toddling	<i>tabagoto</i>
<i>Tabaki</i>	cats' vomit	<i>gero</i>
<i>Tabbantsuke</i>	pickled radish	<i>takuwanzuke</i>
<i>Tabbon</i>	a smoker's set	<i>tabako bon</i>
<i>Tabina</i>	a snail	<i>tanishi</i>
<i>Taboko</i>	tobacco	<i>tabako</i>
<i>Tachinkomme</i>	soon	<i>jiki ni</i>
<i>Tachiwake</i>	canavallia ensiformis	<i>tachihaki</i>
<i>Toggwantsuke</i>	pickled radish	<i>takuwanzuke</i>
<i>Tagitta</i>	boiled	<i>uwaeta</i>
<i>Taguru</i>	to struggle	<i>mogaku</i>
<i>Tahan</i>	insufficient	<i>tarimassen</i>
<i>Tai</i>	{ a valley a cask	<i>tani</i>
<i>Taidaiye</i>		<i>taru</i>
<i>Taiyodaiyo</i>	{ barely	<i>tae dae</i>
<i>Taka</i>		<i>inago</i>
<i>Takamame</i>	{ locust	
<i>Takamamecho</i>		<i>medaka</i>
<i>Takamamenchu</i>		
<i>Takanbach</i>	{ killifish	
<i>Takarambachi</i>		<i>takenoko-gasa</i>
<i>Takaserobiki</i>	a bamboo hat	<i>shimagaeru</i>
<i>Take</i>	a striped frog	<i>takai</i>
<i>Taki</i>	high	<i>take</i>
	bamboo	

<i>Techo</i>	father	<i>chichi</i>
<i>Tede</i>	a shop-boy	<i>tedai</i>
<i>Tegan</i>	letter	<i>tegami</i>
<i>Tegen</i>	} general	<i>taigai na</i>
<i>Tegena</i>		<i>biku</i>
<i>Tego</i>	a small fish basket	<i>toyu</i>
<i>Tegu</i>	to sharpen	<i>tada kore hitotsu</i>
<i>Teimowaremo</i>	just this one	<i>toi-ishi</i>
<i>Teishi</i>	} a grind-stone	<i>tanjōbi</i>
<i>Teisu</i>		<i>taiko</i>
<i>Tejonich</i>	} a birthday	<i>taimatsu</i>
<i>Tejunich</i>		<i>hashi</i>
<i>Teko</i>	a drum	<i>temukai</i>
<i>Tematsu</i>	a torch	<i>tomonau</i>
<i>Temoto</i>	chopsticks	<i>tsuredatsu</i>
<i>Temuke</i>	opposition	<i>shiseiji</i>
<i>Tenamu</i>	to accompany	<i>teinei</i>
<i>Tenan</i>	to go out together	<i>tengara mono</i>
<i>Tendoko</i>	a bastard	<i>tenugui</i>
<i>Tene</i>	polite	<i>jōdan</i>
<i>Tenganomon</i>	a clever man	<i>tondemonai</i>
<i>Tenge</i>	a towel	<i>tenugui</i>
<i>Tengo</i>	a joke	<i>te-no-hira</i>
<i>Tenkoshimone</i>	silly	<i>tai</i>
<i>Tenoge</i>	a towel	<i>tsurenau</i>
<i>Tenohara</i>	palm of the hand	<i>ii-ko-da</i>
<i>Tenotwo</i>	the sea-bream	<i>shatsu</i>
<i>Tenon</i>	} accompanying	<i>teppō</i>
<i>Tenots</i>		<i>tsutsu sode</i>
<i>Tenten</i>	you darling !	<i>tsure</i>
<i>Tepposode</i>	shirts	<i>to ka</i>
<i>Teppu</i>	a gun	<i>tsurai</i>
<i>Teppusode</i>	tight sleeve	<i>taisetsu ni</i>
<i>Tere</i>	a companion	<i>taisetsu</i>
<i>Teron</i>	interrogative suffix	<i>te no tsukerarenu</i>
<i>Tese</i>	painful	<i>dearawanu</i>
<i>Tesecchi</i>	importantly	<i>todenmonai</i>
<i>Tesetsu</i>	important	<i>teishu</i>
<i>Teshikeawan</i>	uncontrollable	<i>yare yare</i>
<i>Teshikehashikeawanu</i>	not to see	<i>takita</i>
<i>Tessaenne</i>	} foolish	<i>no</i>
<i>Tesshinne</i>		<i>tōi</i>
<i>Tesu</i>	husband	<i>towaku</i>
<i>Tesuto</i>	exclam. of encouragement	<i>tōban</i>
<i>Teta</i>	kindled	<i>tawagoto</i>
<i>To</i>	ones	<i>bonnyari</i>
<i>Toake</i>	distant	<i>akagome</i>
<i>Toaku</i>	perplexity	<i>tomosu</i>
<i>Toban</i>	service	<i>tokidoki</i>
<i>Tobogot</i>	idle talk	<i>tōi</i>
<i>Toboke</i>	dull-witted	<i>tōfu</i>
<i>Toboshi</i>	red-rice	<i>umigame</i>
<i>Tobosu</i>	to light	
<i>Toddot</i>	sometimes	
<i>Toe</i>	far	
<i>Tofu</i>	bean-curd	
<i>Togame</i>	sea-turtle	

<i>Toggene</i>	foolish	<i>tondemononai</i>
<i>Togguchi</i>	a fire-hook	<i>toi-guchi</i>
<i>Toginchiku</i>	a kind of bamboo	<i>taisan-chiku</i>
<i>Tohonne</i>	plenty	<i>takusan</i>
<i>Toi</i>	bird	<i>tori</i>
<i>Toiakke</i>	to manage	<i>toriatsukau</i>
<i>Toihit</i>	a broker	<i>torihiki</i>
<i>Toikeshi</i>	cancellation	<i>torikeshi</i>
<i>Toikun</i>	to grip	<i>torikomu</i>
<i>Toitatsut</i>	to appoint	<i>toritatsuru</i>
<i>Toitsut</i>	an heir	<i>toritsugi</i>
<i>Toiya</i>	a hen-coop	<i>toya</i>
<i>Toizakana</i>	a dessert	<i>kuchitori</i>
<i>Tokabi</i>	the wall	<i>tokabe</i>
<i>Tokagii</i>	a lizard	<i>tokage</i>
<i>Tokamayuru</i>	to catch	<i>torōru</i>
<i>Tokasu</i>	to fall	<i>taoruru</i>
<i>Toke</i>	} clock	<i>tokei</i>
<i>Toki</i>		
<i>Tokoi</i>	place	<i>tokoro</i>
<i>Tokkayasu</i>	to defeat	<i>kokasu</i>
<i>Tokke</i>	fetch it !	<i>totteko</i>
<i>Tokkenne</i>	foolish	<i>tondemonai</i>
<i>Tokko</i>	{ a fist	<i>genkotsu</i>
		<i>fukuro</i>
<i>Tokkon</i>	to jump into	<i>tobikomu</i>
<i>Tokkura</i>	closet for shutters	<i>tobukuro</i>
<i>Tokkuro</i>	the kite	<i>tobi</i>
<i>Tokkwo</i>	the owl	<i>fukuro</i>
<i>Tomasu</i>	weasel	<i>itachi</i>
<i>Tomekuimoawan</i>	} self-contradictory	<i>tsujitsuma no awanu</i>
<i>Tomkuinonaka</i>		
<i>Tomekuimotsukan</i>		
<i>Tongarakasu</i>	to sharpen	<i>togarasu</i>
<i>Tonkyu</i>	a kind of squid	<i>T.—</i>
<i>Tonojo</i>	husband	<i>otto</i>
<i>Tonomahakkatsu</i>	violet	<i>sumire</i>
<i>Torafume</i>	trachoma	<i>torahomu</i>
<i>Tore</i>	Shinto gateway	<i>torii</i>
<i>Toru</i>	to buy	<i>kau</i>
<i>Tosan</i>	father	<i>ototsan</i>
<i>Toshinamon</i>	old person	<i>toshiyori</i>
<i>Toshine</i>	age	<i>toshi</i>
<i>Toshiten</i>	} at all costs	<i>zehitomo</i>
<i>Toshichen</i>		
<i>Tosshago</i>	balsam	<i>hossenkwa</i>
<i>Towaka</i>	distant	<i>tōi</i>
<i>Tozenne</i>	lonely	<i>sabishii</i>
	{ syphilis	<i>kasabuta</i>
		<i>kora</i>
<i>Tsu</i>		<i>tō</i>
		<i>chōzubachi</i>
<i>Tsubbachi</i>	a wash-basin	<i>tsurube</i>
<i>Tsubbe</i>	well-bucket	<i>etchū fundoshi</i>
<i>Tsubbekko</i>	a kind of loin-cloth	<i>kagamu</i>
<i>Tsubomu</i>	to bend over	<i>tsuriagu</i>
<i>Tsuburu</i>	to tuck up	<i>tsukidasu</i>
<i>Tsuddasu</i>	to push out	<i>tsubaki</i>
<i>Tsudzu</i>	saliva	

<i>Tsudzui</i>	gnats	<i>tsuzure</i>
<i>Tsue</i>	strong	<i>tsuyoi</i>
<i>Tsuganne</i>	} absurd	<i>tondemonai</i>
<i>Tsugarannaka</i>		
<i>Tsugaru</i>	} to break open	<i>uchiwaru</i>
<i>Tsuggaru</i>		
<i>Tsugguru</i>	to succeed	<i>tsugu</i>
<i>Tsugurame</i>	a snail	<i>katatsumuri</i>
<i>Tsugushi</i>	dusky ousel	<i>tsugumi</i>
<i>Tsugwa</i>	benineasa hispidia	<i>togwan</i> (bot.)
<i>Tsuhau</i>	noon meal	<i>chūhan</i>
<i>Tsui</i>	{ dew	<i>tsuyu</i>
		<i>tsue</i>
<i>Tsuibachi</i>	wash-basin	<i>chōzubachi</i>
<i>Tsuide</i>	well-bucket	<i>tsurube</i>
<i>Tsukamaeru</i>	to catch	<i>toraeru</i>
<i>Tsukamuru</i>	to seize	<i>tsukamaeru</i>
<i>Tsukandoi</i>	to grasp	<i>tsukami doru</i>
<i>Tsukane</i>	{ a large river crab	<i>tanigani</i>
		<i>tsukamiai</i>
<i>Tsukangui</i>	scuffling	<i>tsumami-gui</i>
<i>Tsukanyo</i>	eating by stealth	<i>tsukami-au</i>
<i>Tsuke</i>	to scuffle	<i>tsukai</i>
<i>Tsukeage</i>	a message	<i>tempura</i>
<i>Tsukedake</i>	fritters	<i>tsukegi</i>
<i>Tsukekonasu</i>	matches	<i>tsukaikonasu</i>
<i>Tsukemon</i>	to apply in use	<i>tsukemono</i>
<i>Tsukiyamaimo</i>	pickles	<i>tsukune-imo</i> (bot.)
<i>Tsukkiwareta</i>	a species of dioscorea	<i>kowatera</i>
<i>Tsukui</i>	broken	<i>tsukuri</i>
<i>Tsukujiru</i>	make	<i>hosoguru</i>
<i>Tsukura</i>	to tickle	<i>futokuro</i>
<i>Tsumae</i>	the bosom	
<i>Tsumai</i>	{ any how	<i>tsumari</i>
<i>Tsumbu</i>		
<i>Tsumbuika</i>	a deaf man	<i>tumbō</i>
<i>Tsumbuka</i>	{ low	<i>hikui</i>
<i>Tsumbushi</i>		
<i>Tsumetaka</i>	the knee-cap	<i>hizatsubushi</i>
<i>Tsumete</i>	{ cool	<i>tsumetai</i>
<i>Tsumi</i>		
<i>Tsummoru</i>	finger-nails	<i>tsume</i>
<i>Tsun-</i>	to break	<i>oru</i>
<i>Tsunkiru</i>	to leak	<i>moru</i>
<i>Tsunkujiru</i>	an emphatic prefix	<i>T.—</i>
<i>Tsunkorosu</i>	to nip	<i>tsumikiru</i>
<i>Tsunnetchota</i>	to pick to pieces	<i>kujiru</i>
<i>Tsunnoha</i>	to kill	<i>korosu</i>
<i>Tsunnotoi</i>	was asleep	<i>nette otta</i>
<i>Tsunnokora</i>	daphniphyllum macropodium	<i>yuzuriha</i> (bot.)
<i>Tsuno</i>	the crane	<i>tsuru</i>
<i>Tsunsaku</i>	a mass of clay	<i>tsuchigure</i>
<i>Tsuppai</i>	adze	<i>chōno</i>
<i>Tsuppogut</i>	to tear	<i>saku</i>
<i>Tsura</i>	a brace-beam	<i>tsukkai</i>
	to thrust through	<i>tsukinukeru</i>
	face	<i>kao</i>

<i>Tsuranniki</i>	abominable	<i>tsuranikui</i>
<i>Tsuraka</i>	} painful	<i>tsurai</i>
<i>Tsure</i>		<i>tsurete-iku</i>
<i>Tsurechiku</i>	to take along	<i>tsurenai</i>
<i>Tsurennaka</i>	heartless	<i>tsurete</i>
<i>Tsuret</i>	with	
<i>Tsuro</i>	} a stone lamp	<i>tōro</i>
<i>Tsuru</i>		<i>tōji</i>
<i>Tsushi</i>	the winter solstice	<i>sukashibori</i>
<i>Tsushibe</i>	openwork ornament	
<i>Tsusuchirakasu</i>	} to beat	<i>nageru</i>
<i>Tsusutakuru</i>		<i>tsuki</i>
<i>Tsut</i>	an emphatic prefix	<i>o-tsuki sama</i>
<i>Tsutdon</i>	the moon	<i>tsukurahagi</i>
<i>Tsuto</i>	the calf of the leg	<i>tsuchi</i>
<i>Tsutsu</i>	{ earth	<i>chōchō</i>
		<i>fururu</i>
<i>Tsuttakakaru</i>	butterfly	<i>dekoboko</i>
<i>Tsutambokkun</i>	to touch	<i>tsukitaosu</i>
<i>Tsuttokasu</i>	lumpy	<i>tsuku</i>
<i>Tsuttakuru</i>	to push over	<i>tsuyoi</i>
<i>Tsuyoka</i>	to push	<i>dokurumaku</i>
<i>Tsuzuramaku</i>	strong	
	to coil	

U

<i>Ubba</i>	a round fan	<i>uchiwa</i>
<i>Uburu</i>	to bury	<i>umeru</i>
<i>Uchichokaru</i>	to cause to drive across	<i>oikosareru</i>
<i>Uchichukaru</i>	to cause to leave	<i>nokosaseru</i>
<i>Uchikata</i>	wife	<i>nyōbo</i>
<i>Uchikuta</i>	eaten up	<i>kutte shimatta</i>
<i>Udasu</i>	to drive out	<i>oidasu</i>
<i>Uddenkodzutsu</i>	Daikoku's magic mallet	<i>uchide no kotsuchi</i>
<i>Udemakuyu</i>	pushing up the sleeves	<i>udemakuri</i>
<i>Udo</i>	big	<i>okii</i>
<i>Udomon</i>	a knave	<i>ōchakumono</i>
<i>Udzuki</i>	fish-spear	<i>uwo-tsuki</i>
<i>Udzuku</i>	to hurt	<i>itamu</i>
<i>Ue</i>	many, nephew	<i>oi</i>
<i>Uedasu</i>	to drive out	<i>oidasu</i>
<i>Ueko</i>	perspiration	<i>wakiga</i>
<i>Ueku</i>	to put	<i>oku</i>
<i>Uetobakasu</i>	to gallop in pursuit	<i>oitobasu</i>
<i>Ugesu</i>	the bush warbler	<i>uguisu</i>
<i>Ugota</i>	plenty	<i>takusan</i>
<i>Ugure</i>	a glutton	<i>taishoku</i>
<i>Ugut</i>	plenty	<i>takusan</i>
<i>Uhi</i>	noon	<i>ohiru</i>
<i>Ui</i>	melon	<i>uri</i>
<i>Uike</i>	buying and selling	<i>urikai</i>
<i>Uike-itta</i>	gone to sell	<i>uri ni itta</i>
<i>Uime</i>	{ probably will not sell	<i>urumai</i>
<i>Uimon</i>		<i>urume-iwashi (ichthy.)</i>
<i>Uio</i>		<i>urimono</i>
	etrumens micropus	<i>buri</i>
	things for sale	
	horse mackerel	

<i>Uka</i>	many	<i>ōi</i>
<i>Ukaburu</i>	to pursue	<i>okkakeru</i>
<i>Ukamon</i>	plenty	<i>takusan</i>
<i>Uke</i>	{ many	<i>ōi</i>
	a fish trap	<i>ukesu</i>
<i>Ukekure</i>	please give a receipt	<i>ukete kudasai</i>
<i>Ukin</i>	turmeric	<i>ukon</i>
<i>Ukkinu</i>	large	<i>ōki na</i>
<i>Ukkuyasu</i>	{ to break	<i>kowaru</i>
<i>Ukkuyuru</i>	a child's game	<i>onigoto</i>
<i>Uko</i>		
<i>Umaka</i>	{ good, sweet	<i>umai</i>
<i>Ume</i>		
<i>Umegatashi</i>	thea sasanqua	<i>sazankwa</i> (bot.)
<i>Umidzu</i>	a flood	<i>ō-mizu</i>
<i>Ummarege</i>	a baby's hair	<i>ubuge</i>
<i>Umu</i>	to get soft	<i>T.—</i>
<i>Un</i>	{ grunt of acquiescence	<i>ha</i>
	the sea	<i>umi</i>
	I, or you	<i>unu</i>
<i>Unakushi</i>	a maggot	<i>uji</i>
<i>Unbeta</i>	the sea side	<i>umibe</i>
<i>Unbo</i>	aunt	<i>baba</i>
<i>Unda</i>	I	<i>ore wa</i>
<i>Undachindo</i>	us	<i>orera</i>
<i>Undagae</i>	my house	<i>ore no uchi</i>
<i>Undamaa</i>		
<i>Undamoo</i>	} exclam. of surprise	<i>oya</i>
<i>Undashitan</i>	we don't know	<i>ore nado wa shiran</i>
<i>Undatonsubitaton</i>	very much	<i>nanitomo</i>
<i>Undongara</i>	my house	<i>waga ya</i>
<i>Undzu</i>	peas	<i>endō</i>
<i>Undzukku</i>	ripe persimmons	<i>jukushi</i>
<i>Uniyo</i> (children)	elder brother	<i>ani</i>
<i>Unma</i>	{ just now	<i>imashibashi</i>
	horse	<i>uma</i>
<i>Ummanhokko</i>	violets	<i>sumire</i>
<i>Unme</i>	{ sweet	<i>umai</i>
	plums	<i>ume</i>
<i>Unmi</i>	plums	<i>ume</i>
<i>Unna-unna</i>	pliantly	<i>nayo nayo</i>
<i>Unne</i> (children)	elder sister	<i>ane</i>
<i>Unniya</i>	no	<i>ie</i>
<i>Unno</i>	to lose	<i>ushinau</i>
<i>Unnyo</i>	mother	<i>haha</i>
<i>Unro</i>	exercise	<i>undō</i>
<i>Unse</i>	the soles of tabi	<i>unsai</i>
<i>Unto</i>	fully	<i>jūbun</i>
<i>Untogats</i>	my things	<i>ore no mono</i>
<i>Untonsunton</i>	very much	<i>nanitomo</i>
<i>Untoru</i>	to return	<i>modoru</i>
<i>Urane</i>	sorcery	<i>uranai</i>
<i>Ure</i>		
<i>Uri</i>	} moisture	<i>uruoi</i>
<i>Ureta</i>	ripened	<i>jukushitā</i>
<i>Urowaroi</i>	slowly	<i>noronoro</i>

<i>Urum</i>	to ripen	<i>jukusuru</i>
<i>Usagoro</i>	}	<i>usagi</i>
<i>Usan</i>		
<i>Usangoro</i>	}	<i>usui, usu</i>
<i>Ushi</i>		
<i>Ushiniwa</i>	thin, mortar	<i>dōma</i>
<i>Ushinokokko</i>	room with earth floor	<i>sumire</i>
<i>Ushitaru</i>	violet	<i>nakunaru</i>
<i>Ushito</i>	to disappear	<i>ushiro</i>
<i>Usogot</i>	behind	<i>usogoto</i>
<i>Usokiru</i>	}	<i>itsuwaru</i>
<i>Usobo</i>		
<i>Usoii</i>	to tell lies	<i>usotsuki</i>
<i>Usoonamon</i>	a liar	<i>jūtodokimono</i>
<i>Usse</i>	}	<i>sutego</i>
<i>Usahi</i>		
<i>Ushidzun</i>	a rude fellow	<i>ukishizumi</i>
<i>Ussui</i>	}	<i>dekiru</i>
<i>Ussut</i>		
<i>Ussuru</i>	throw away !	<i>suteru</i>
<i>Usu</i>	vicissitudes	<i>uzu</i>
<i>Usuru</i>	}	<i>owaseru</i>
<i>Utchahanka</i>		
<i>Utchai</i>	to be able	<i>uchi-nasai</i>
<i>Utchashi</i>	}	<i>chirashita</i>
<i>Utchiraketa</i>		
<i>Utchu</i>	scattered	<i>itta</i>
<i>Utchuta</i>	to say	<i>ageru</i>
<i>Utchyagu</i>	said	<i>otosu</i>
<i>Utchyoku</i>	to give	}
<i>Uteyai</i>	to drop	
<i>Uteyashi</i>	}	<i>utai-nasai</i>
<i>Utoyash</i>		
<i>Utoakasu</i>	to gallop after	<i>oitobasu</i>
<i>Utoka</i>	distant	<i>utoi</i>
<i>Utora</i>	empty	<i>utsuro</i>
<i>Uttakuru</i>	to throw, to strike	<i>uchinageru</i>
<i>Uttokasu</i>	}	<i>taoru</i>
<i>Uttokuru</i>		
<i>Uttudoi</i>	to fall	<i>fukuro</i>
<i>Uu</i>	owl	<i>ō</i>
<i>Uzerashika</i>	{	<i>ou</i>
<i>Uzeuze</i>		<i>urusai</i>
	great	<i>T.—</i>
	to pursue	
	annoying	
	fairly	

W

<i>Waddo</i>	{	<i>gama</i>
<i>Wagae</i>		<i>waru zo</i>
<i>Wagai</i>	}	<i>watakushi no ie</i>
<i>Wagare</i>		
<i>Wagari</i>	}	<i>ware ware</i>
<i>Wagashi</i>		
<i>Wagatach</i>	we	<i>nanjira</i>
<i>Wai</i>	you (pl.)	<i>kimi, kisama</i>
	you	

<i>Waidon</i>	you (pl.)	<i>kimira</i>
<i>Waika</i>	bad	<i>warui</i>
<i>Wakahan</i>	} don't understand	<i>wakarimasen</i>
<i>Wakansan</i>		
<i>Wake</i>	young	<i>wakai</i>
<i>Wakemon</i>	} young people	<i>wakai mono</i>
<i>Wakimon</i>		
<i>Wakka</i>	bad	<i>warui</i>
<i>Wakko</i>	you	<i>kisama</i>
<i>Wakkodoma</i>	you (pl.)	<i>kisama ra</i>
<i>Wakudo</i>	} toad	<i>gama</i>
<i>Wakudzu</i>		
<i>Wangiwakare</i>	{ necessary and painful separation of husband and wife	T.—
<i>Wangu</i>		<i>wani-guchi</i>
<i>Warabe</i>	{ brake ferns	<i>warabi</i>
		<i>kodomo</i>
<i>Waretakuru</i>	to ridicule	<i>waraitakuru</i>
<i>Waru</i>	bad	<i>warui</i>
<i>Warimon</i>	a bad fellow	<i>warumono</i>
<i>Waro</i>	fellow	<i>yatsu</i>
<i>Warosutto</i>	} perhaps	<i>tabun</i>
<i>Warusutto</i>		
<i>Waru</i>	to laugh	<i>warau</i>
<i>Warumosu</i>	I laugh	<i>waraimasu</i>
<i>Watcha</i>	} you	<i>nanji</i>
<i>Watchi</i>		
<i>Wayaki</i>	in joke	<i>jōdan ni</i>
<i>Wayako</i>	a jest	<i>jōdan</i>
<i>Wayaku</i>	mischief	<i>itazura</i>
<i>Wazaeka</i>	} frightful	<i>kowai</i>
<i>Wazaika</i>		
<i>Wazareka</i>		
<i>Wazzai</i>	greatly	<i>taisō</i>
<i>Wazze</i>		
<i>Wazzeshiko</i>	very great	<i>taihen oi</i>

Y

<i>Yabo</i>	a bamboo thicket	<i>yabu</i>
<i>Yado</i>	you	<i>omae</i>
<i>Yadokai</i>	mistletoe	<i>yadorigi</i>
<i>Yadjene</i>	fatsia Japonica	<i>yatsude (bot.)</i>
<i>Yagachi</i>	} in future	<i>saki ni natte kara</i>
<i>Yagatte</i>		
<i>Yai</i>	{ emphatic suffix	T.—
		<i>ari</i>
	ants	<i>yari</i>
	spear	
<i>Yaibanashi</i>	} heedlessly	<i>muyami ni</i>
<i>Yaimenno</i>		
<i>Yaihonde</i>	wilfully	<i>yarihōdai</i>
<i>Yaite</i>	an able man	<i>yarite</i>
<i>Yaiyai</i>	} exclam. of encouragement	<i>yare yare</i>
<i>Yaiyayaiya</i>		

<i>Yakarabo</i>	a whining child	<i>mitsugaru ko</i>
<i>Yakaraoiru</i>	to whine	<i>mitsugaru</i>
<i>Yakejo</i>	}	<i>yakedo</i>
<i>Yakeju</i>		
<i>Yako</i>	a fox	<i>kitsune</i>
<i>Yakkegota</i>	troublesome thing	<i>yakkai koto</i>
<i>Yakuru</i>	to whine	<i>mitsugaru</i>
<i>Yakusen</i>	useless	<i>yaku ni tatan</i>
<i>Yakwan</i>	field rice	<i>okabo</i>
<i>Yamahibiki</i>	an echo	<i>yamahiko</i>
<i>Yamaimohoi</i>	a quarrelsome drunkard	T.—
<i>Yamaimosuru</i>	to quarrel when drunk	T.—
<i>Yamakot</i>	a yellow and black spider	<i>jōrogumo</i> (ent:)
<i>Yamame</i>	{	<i>yamome</i>
		<i>yama mayu</i>
<i>Yamameonjo</i>	a widower	T.—
<i>Yamaoko</i>	pointed carrying pole	T.—
<i>Yamatate</i>	<i>tropidnotus tigrinus</i>	<i>yamakagashi</i> (zool.)
<i>Yamabara</i>	wilful	<i>wampaku</i>
<i>Yambosh</i>	a wandering knight	<i>yamabushi</i>
<i>Yamina</i>	a snail	<i>katatsumuri</i>
<i>Yanaggoi</i>	a willow basket	<i>yanagigōri</i>
<i>Yanehita</i>	thatch	<i>yanezuki</i>
<i>Yaneuchi</i>	spitton	<i>haifuki</i>
<i>Yane</i>	sap	<i>yani</i>
<i>Yankimo</i>	heedlessly	<i>muyami ni</i>
<i>Yanko</i>	}	<i>chigo</i>
<i>Yankosan</i>		
<i>Yanme</i>	illness	<i>yamai</i>
<i>Yannoyo</i>	a dark night	<i>yani-yo</i>
<i>Yappai</i>	{	<i>yahari</i>
<i>Yappashi</i>		
<i>Yase</i>	vegetables	<i>yasai</i>
<i>Yashi</i>	cheap	<i>yasui</i>
<i>Yashigoro</i>	greedy	<i>iyashii</i>
<i>Yashin</i>	a residence	<i>yashiki</i>
<i>Yassemo</i>	a coward	<i>okubyōmono</i>
<i>Yasui</i>	a file	<i>yasuri</i>
<i>Yatede</i>	employee	<i>yatoi-nin</i>
<i>Yatto</i>	{	<i>yōyaku</i>
<i>Yattokatto</i>		
<i>Yattoshindo</i>	at last	
<i>Yauchi</i>	relations	<i>shinrui</i>
<i>Yazerashika</i>	{	<i>urusai</i>
<i>Yazeroshi</i>		
<i>Yasekuroshi</i>	annoying	
<i>Yega</i>	it's all right	<i>yoroshii yo</i>
<i>Yekots</i>	a good thing	<i>ii-koto</i>
<i>Yon</i>	{	<i>yo ni</i>
		<i>shimi</i>
<i>Yoakenmejo</i>	{	<i>ake no myōjō</i>
<i>Yoakeyomejo</i>		
<i>Yobe</i>	Venus	<i>yūbe</i>
<i>Yobego</i>	the morning star	<i>shiseiji</i>
<i>Yochigoro</i>	evening	<i>sune mono</i>
<i>Yodore</i>	a bastard	<i>rōsui</i>
<i>Yogamu</i>	a stubborn man	<i>yugamu</i>
	dotage	
	to bend	

<i>Yōgi</i>	bed-clothes	<i>yagu</i>
<i>Yogorakasu</i>	to soil	<i>yogосу</i>
<i>Yogoshi</i>	vegetables	<i>osai</i>
<i>Yoinakote</i>	with difficulty	<i>yōyaku</i>
<i>Yoka</i>	good	<i>yoi</i>
<i>Yokambe</i>	fortune	<i>yoi-ambai</i>
<i>Yokameme</i>	a good child	<i>yoi kodomo</i>
<i>Yokananaka</i>	good friends	<i>naka yoshi</i>
<i>Yokashiko</i>	in abundance	<i>taryō ri</i>
<i>Yoki</i>	axe	<i>ono</i>
<i>Yokkorobu</i>	to lay down	<i>yokotawaru</i>
<i>Yokui</i>	to avoid	<i>sakuru</i>
<i>Yokuro</i>	to get drunk	<i>you</i>
<i>Yokuu</i>	to rest	<i>ikou</i>
<i>Yome</i>	a dream	<i>yume</i>
<i>Yomegahachi</i>	boltonia camoniensis	<i>yome-na (bot.)</i>
<i>Yomejo</i>	wife	<i>tsuma</i>
<i>Yoma</i>	twine	<i>ko-nawa</i>
<i>Yomb</i>	evening	<i>yūbe</i>
<i>Yomi</i>	bride	<i>yome</i>
<i>Yomo</i>	} monkey	<i>saru</i>
<i>Yomozaru</i>		
<i>Yonau</i>	night-work	<i>yonabe</i>
<i>Yonegahagi</i>	boltonia camoniensis	<i>yome-na</i>
<i>Yongehingo</i>	} from side to side	<i>yokohijiri ni</i>
<i>Yonjihingo</i>		
<i>Yonni</i>	excessively	<i>yokei ni</i>
<i>Yonoimote</i>	evening	<i>yūgata</i>
<i>Yonoyohite</i>	all right	<i>yo-hito-yo</i>
<i>Yonoyoshishira</i>	all night long	<i>yodoshi</i>
<i>Yotore</i>	dotage	<i>rōsui</i>
<i>Yoo</i>	yes	<i>hai</i>
<i>Yoppoiyoppoi</i>	hobbling	<i>tobo tobo</i>
<i>Yoraka</i>	soft	<i>yawarakai</i>
<i>Yoroiyoro</i>	reeling	<i>hyoro hyoro</i>
<i>Yose</i>	outside	<i>yoso ni</i>
<i>Yoshi</i>	tooth picks	<i>yōji</i>
<i>Yoshigot</i>	night-work	<i>yonabe</i>
<i>Yoshika</i>	the owl	<i>mimizuku</i>
<i>Yosomon</i>	not a Satsuma man	<i>T.—</i>
<i>Yote</i>	condition	<i>yodai</i>
<i>Yoteraku</i>	} unbecoming	<i>teisai ga warui</i>
<i>Yotaraku</i>		
<i>Yotchekit</i>	} a proud man	<i>nejike-mono</i>
<i>Yotokit</i>		
<i>Yottoyotto</i>	reeling	<i>goro goro</i>
<i>Yu</i>	well	<i>yoku</i>
<i>Yuchirakasu</i>	to revile	<i>ii-chirasu</i>
<i>Yudare</i>	slavering	<i>yodare</i>
<i>Yudarekuimina</i>	a snail	<i>katatsumuri</i>
<i>Yudasu</i>	to utter	<i>ii-dasu</i>
<i>Yudzuiba</i>	daphniphyllum macropodum	<i>yuzuriha (bot.)</i>
<i>Yugaki</i>	dust-baths of fowls	<i>ibori</i>
<i>Yugawa</i>	a well	<i>ido</i>
<i>Yue</i>	celebration	<i>iwai</i>
<i>Yuegoto</i>	a celebration	<i>iwai-goto</i>
<i>Yugo</i>	a squash	<i>kabocha</i>

<i>Yugoansu</i>	}	it's allright	<i>yo gozaimasu</i>
<i>Yuguzansu</i>			
<i>Yuhayasu</i>		to raise a hue-and-cry	<i>ii-hayasu</i>
<i>Yui</i>		a lily	<i>yuri</i>
<i>Yuika</i>		dolphin	<i>iruka</i>
<i>Yuji</i>		business	<i>yōji</i>
<i>Yujin</i>		precautions	<i>yōjin</i>
<i>Yukada</i>		a raft	<i>ikada</i>
<i>Yukikayasu</i>		to reply	<i>ii-kaesu</i>
<i>Yukkyame</i>		sleet	<i>mizore</i>
<i>Yukusa</i>	}	war	<i>ikusa</i>
		truly good	<i>yō koso</i>
<i>Yumenza</i>		pimples	<i>yumeaza</i>
<i>Yun</i>		a bow	<i>yumi</i>
<i>Yunadzuke</i>		a betrothed child	<i>ii-nazuke</i>
<i>Yunaka</i>		bad	<i>yokunai</i>
<i>Yunaru</i>		to recover	<i>iyuru</i>
<i>Yunnayunna</i>		pliantly	<i>nayo nayo</i>
<i>Yonosu</i>		a citron	<i>yuzu</i>
<i>Yuoki</i>		will or testament	<i>yūigon</i>
<i>Yure</i>		a ghost	<i>yurei</i>
<i>Yurui</i>		a hearth	<i>irori</i>
<i>Yuruito</i>		leisurely	<i>yukkuri to</i>
<i>Yuruka</i>	}		
<i>Yuri</i>		soft	<i>yurui</i>
<i>Yusaguru</i>	}		
<i>Yusuguru</i>		to wave	<i>yuru</i>
<i>Yushi</i>		business	<i>yōji</i>
<i>Yushidokoi</i>		W. C.	<i>kawaya</i>
<i>Yusokone</i>		a slip of the tongue	<i>ii-sokonai</i>
<i>Yusugu</i>		to rinse	<i>susugu</i>
<i>Yusute</i>		to reply at once	<i>ii-sute</i>
<i>Yussango</i>		a swing	<i>buranko</i>
<i>Yuszasu</i>		it is all right	<i>yō gozaimasu</i>
<i>Yut</i>		a hot-water vessel	<i>yutō</i>
<i>Yuta</i>	}		
<i>Yutate</i>		weasel	<i>itachi</i>
<i>Yuto</i>		carefully	<i>yoku yoku</i>
<i>Yuwa</i>		a rock	<i>iwa</i>
<i>Yuwashi</i>		sardines	<i>iwashi</i>
<i>Yuwo</i>		fish	<i>uwo</i>
<i>Yuyo</i>		to consult	<i>ii-au</i>

Z

<i>Zassho</i>	a present	<i>miage</i>
<i>Zatsui</i>	a blind man	<i>zaiō</i>
<i>Zemuku</i>	lumber	<i>zaimoku</i>
<i>Zen</i>	money	<i>zeni</i>
<i>Zenmoke</i>	profit	<i>zenimoke</i>
<i>Zeshiton</i>	by all means	<i>zehitomo</i>
<i>Zoi</i>	sandals	<i>zōri</i>
<i>Zon</i>	plenty	<i>takusan</i>
<i>Zonguena</i>	unexpected	<i>zongwai na</i>

<i>Zoro</i>		gruel	<i>kayu</i>
<i>Zoroï</i>		a kind of ballads	<i>jōruri</i>
<i>Zossarashi</i>		slovenly	<i>darashinai</i>
<i>Zoyu</i>		expenses	<i>zōyō</i>
<i>Zuddo</i>		a dust-bin	<i>chiridana</i>
<i>Zumeru</i>	}	to slip	<i>suberu</i>
<i>Zumekuru</i>			<i>sunu</i>
<i>Zuna</i>		sand	<i>bisshori</i>
<i>Zuppui</i>	}	wet	<i>nokorazu</i>
<i>Zuppi</i>			<i>sokkuri</i>
<i>Zurut</i>		all	<i>zōsui</i>
<i>Zurukkeni</i>		exactly	<i>hōratsu</i>
<i>Zuse</i>	}	vegetable soup	<i>urusai</i>
<i>Zushi</i>			<i>jizai-kagi</i>
<i>Zussarashi</i>	}	dissipated	
<i>Zussarashika</i>			
<i>Zutnaka</i>	}	troublesome	
<i>Zutne</i>			
<i>Zuzekaki</i>		a pōt-crane	

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN

REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held at the Sanyentei, Shiba Park, on Wednesday, January 27th., 1915, at 5 p.m.

In the absence of the President, H. E. Sir Conyngham Greene, the chair was taken by Prof. J. T. Swift, Vice-President of the Society. The meeting was well attended.

The annual report of the Council for the year 1914 was presented to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

The ballot for officers and members of Council for the year 1915 resulted as follows :—

OFFICERS :

President :H. E. Sir W. Conyngham Greene

Vice-Presidents :The Rev. T. M. MacNair

Dr. N. G. Munro

Corresponding Secretary : ..Prof. F. P. Purvis

Recording Secretary :Mr. W. B. Cunningham

Treasurer :Mr. J. Struthers

Librarian :Prof. E. W. Clement

Editor :Prof. A. W. Playfair

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL :

Prof. AnesakiThe Rev. Dr. C. MacCauley

Mr. C. J. ArnellProf. W. H. Price

Mr. G. BowlesThe Rev. Dr. A. K. Reischauer

The Rev. J. Dahlmann ...Dr. J. N. Seymour

Baron C. KikkawaProf. J. T. Swift

The business of the meeting having been concluded, a lecture was delivered by Prof. R. C. Whitnack, late Economic Adviser to the Baroda State Government, on "Glimpses of a Native State of India." At the conclusion of the lecture a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Prof. Whitnack.

The meeting was followed at 7 p.m. by a dinner at which the members and their friends to the number of 77 were present. Prof. J. T. Swift was in the chair and the guests of the evening were Prof. Inouye, of the Imperial University, Prof. Whitnack, and Dr. Shailer Mathews, Dean of the University of Chicago.

Speeches were made by Prof. Swift, Dr. MacCauley, Baron Kikkawa, Prof. Price, Mr. MacNair, the in-coming Vice-President, and Dr. Shailer Mathews.

Dr. MacCauley in his speech gave an interesting account of the history of the Society from its foundation in 1872. The speech is appended almost in full as published in the *Japan Advertiser*.

HISTORICAL RETROSPECT OF ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN

“ This Society is now forty-three years old. It numbers at present four hundred and forty-four members, of whom upwards of one hundred and twenty are to-day resident in Tokyo. Our treasurer's present annual account deals with more than 4,500 yen. Our property is estimated at nearly 22,000 yen. Our large and exceptionally valuable library is safely stored in rooms convenient for use in the new, handsome, commodious, fire-proof Library of the Keio University ; and in the same building, the Society has permanent and ample conveniences for both its Council and General Meetings.

“ Last Friday, January 22nd, just twenty-five years ago, I became a member of the Society. At that time, together with thirteen honorary members, one hundred and fifty-five persons composed the organization,—of whom seventy-five were resident in Tokyo. Twenty of these members are still living here. At that time the treasurer's accounts included about yen 2,300. How much property we owned, I do not find stated among the items of record. But what was then our library was kept in a room of the College of the Episcopal Mission in Tsukiji of this city ; and in that building our Council and General Meetings were held,

“The Society, at the beginning of my membership, was already seventeen years old. Before I go farther, a glance at its condition to the end of its first year, in 1873, will be of interest. There were, then, sixty-four members, all of whom, probably, were resident in Yokohama and Tokyo, or Yedo, as it was still named. Of those earliest members five, perhaps six, are now living. The treasurer's annual account was summed up in less than 450 yen; the Society's property amounted to about 50 yen; and the library did not exist beyond a few maps and pamphlets. The meetings of the Society were all held in Yokohama in rooms ‘gratuitously furnished’ for the occasions ‘by the Managers’ of the old Grand Hotel.

The Beginning

“Looking back to the very beginning, I see that the Society originated at a meeting held on October 30th, 1872. Where this meeting was held, and who were present as ‘charter members,’ I do not find noted in the records which I possess. But I think that at least five of the persons who were gathered at the hotel organized the Society, since the first annual report, which enumerates sixty-four members, says that fifty-nine names were added to the list during the year. In 1879, however, I read that Sir Harry Parkes and Prof. David Murray praised a Rev. Dr. E. W. Syle as the real founder of our organization. Dr. Syle was the first Corresponding Secretary and later became our President. In that first year we had two honorary members,—two officers of the British Navy, Admiral Shadwell and Captain Arthur. We had, also, three corresponding members,—Dr. Berry and Consul Ensleie of Kobe, and Rev. J. Edkins of Peking. R. G. Watson, Esq., was the Society's first President. We may guess at the names of some of the organizers in seeing that Dr. Hepburn, Dr. Brown, Sir Ernest Satow, Sir Harry Parkes and Mr. Aston were all active in serving our object during that first year, and that each of them in after years became president. At the Second Annual Meeting in July, 1874, a ‘Draft of Rules,’ which soon became our ‘Constitution and By Laws,’ was carefully discussed and adopted. At the same time the Society was obliged to print a second edition of the first series of its ‘Transactions,’ thereby proving ‘that the organization was

not uncalled for, neither has it been unappreciated,' and that there was ' ample proof in the increased number of those who attend the meetings and partake in the discussions,' ' of the interest and value of the Papers read.'

After his statement of these interesting old-time facts, Dr. MacCauley remarked that were time at command he would like to give a rather full account of the very memorable history the Society has had ; but that he must confine his retrospect to a comparatively few though significant of its movements or phases.

Two-Fold Growth

" The career of the Society," continued the speaker, " at times reminds me of the two-fold growth of a human being,—both physical and psychical. The Society's infant life, or its first three years, was spent in Yokohama at the Grand Hotel, carefully protected and tenderly cared for. In 1875, it was carried to Yedo (Tokyo), as the guest of the young Imperial College located then at Tora-no-mon. There, it received much solicitous attention and favor. From that time onwards it was, for quite a while, transferred to and from the two cities in alternation. In 1876, its secretaries and the Council were equally divided between the two communities. But when I came to Japan in 1889, the Society had so changed its manner of domicile that it had become a distinctive Tokyo resident. Only now and then did it go to Yokohama ; and it went then as a visitor. Moreover, although two recording secretaries remained as officers from the two communities, the local distinctions among members of the Council had ceased.

" Regarded physically, or as a corporate organism, it was altogether natural under the conditions then prevailing that our Society received its birth in Yokohama. Those who gave it being were, in a real sense, at the time, strangers in a strange land, finding their most favorable habitation in the Treaty Port and under the privileges of the extra-territoriality which were most potent there.

In and Out of Bounds

“ Even when I came to Tokyo, in 1889, theoretically, no foreigners, excepting the members of the Legations, had a right to be domiciled outside the boundaries of Tsukiji—the reservation allowed for foreign residence. Employed by the Japanese Government or its subjects, foreigners could have homes under the care of their employers elsewhere in the city than in Tsukiji. So it was that many missionaries, a number of teachers and others who wisely used the privilege of Japanese ‘employment,’ had homes ‘outside the bounds.’ There were no foreigners freely doing ‘business’ in Tokyo, as now. There were no hotels for foreigners then except a miserable ‘shack-like building, near Tsukiji, called the Seiyoken,’ and a very frail frame structure, named the ‘Tokyo Hotel,’ which stood close by the present crossing of the tram-ways at Hibiya Park, within the moat gate, now destroyed. At that time transportation was very slow and very difficult in Tokyo. Excepting the Ginza, for a short distance, the city’s streets were nearly all narrow, and the kuruma was altogether our quickest and most convenient vehicle for use in getting from one part of the town to another. So, Yokohama, with its comparatively large foreign population, closely gathered and comfortably housed, and having its hospitable Grand Hotel, naturally opened the way of least resistance for the genesis of our ‘learned Society.’

“ But, having once been begun, the kind of work the Society was devoted to doing, aroused, chiefly, the attention and service of the student officials associated with the Tokyo Legations, and of men employed in the missions and the schools. Chiefly for this reason, I think, the growing membership in Tokyo desired to have the Society nearer to itself. At any rate, in 1875, President Hatakeyama of the Imperial College was induced to invite this body, pledged to ‘learning,’ to meet under the hospitable shelter of his institution. A room in the College was assigned to our Society, and, at length, the Society became distinctively a Tokyo resident pleasing itself with only occasional visits to its native place, Yokohama.

“ For six years thereafter, our Society had the privilege of gathering under the protecting roof of the Imperial College. I read of very important sessions taking place there ; of large attendance ; of valuable discussions and of great pecuniary prosperity.

The Wanderer

“ In 1881, for what reason I do not know, the Society left the Imperial College, went to the foreigners' reservation in Tsukiji and began to hold its sessions in ‘ The Chamber of Commerce.’ For the next two years the meetings took place there. But then, with a great jubilation in the records, the Society was carried to the Theological Hall of the Episcopal Mission in Tsukiji, and the announcement was made that ‘ for the first time ’ a permanent home for the property and work of the organization had been secured. In that generous home the Society dwelt for the next five years. Then, for some reason unknown to me, it was suddenly taken again to Tora-no-mon, to its old domicile which had become ‘ The College of Engineering,’ with the published announcement that now ‘ a fixed habitation and a name ’ for the organization had been obtained and its property fitly and usefully placed.

“ But, hardly was this satisfying publication made before it all seemed to come to naught. Why ? I have not learned. The year had not much more than passed before this ‘ learned Society ’ was a wanderer. It had lost the home which it had so happily greeted, and its precious library had been sent to the British Legation for safe storage.

“ The next important bit of record I find is of the Society's return to Tsukiji and its comforting reception again within the walls of the Episcopal Mission. When I came to Japan in 1889, it was there I found our Society, at last at rest from its wanderings and settling down to what became a long period of useful and widely famed work.

“ But little more of the physical career of our organization remains to be told. With only some minor and temporary excursions to other places of work, prominent among these being No. 17 Tsukiji, there, in the Episcopal Mission building, the

Society dwelt for the next fourteen years, that is, until 1904, doing some of its most noteworthy service.

" But, lamentable to tell, soon afterwards for some untold causes, the Society was driven into a ' Valley of Despond.' Both physically, and as a mind and soul, it suffered. It became practically homeless and inert.

" Not before 1907 was there again a home for the Asiatic Society and an inspiring impulse in its life. From that time however, it found an abiding place in the Methodist Book Publishing House on the Ginza, where it remained revived and achieving finely, until about two years ago, 1912, when the exceptional opportunity of getting a new home in the Library Building of Keio University came. There we now are, with every need well met. And I hope that there we shall remain for many years to come, in growing vigor and usefulness.

" So much for our physical history, within which lies ample ' food for thought.'

The Society's Work

" But what of the Society's psychical career, its life under the inspiration which gave it being ; its purpose ' to collect and publish information on subjects relating to Japan and other Asiatic Countries ' ?

" I can not give more than mere glimpses of the remarkable history in this relation.

Valuable Monographs

" For the first twelve years—that is, until 1884,—there were produced, in abundance, valuable monographs covering a wide range of investigation. One can not look through the first twelve volumes of our ' Transactions ' without thinking an equivalent to the declaration, ' there were giants in those days.'

" Of course, I know that the work then inviting service was all novel, and exceptionally attractive. But a noteworthy abundance of it was begun and finished. It was full and comprehensive in descriptions of Japan's natural productions, of its manufactures, arts, language, legends, history, medical art and speculation, agriculture, travel, landscape, religion and philoso-

phy. I accept the claim made that there was, notably, a scholarly tone in the Society's proceedings; that 'the discussions were learned' and that 'the subjects were dealt with exhaustively.' It was during this period, about the year 1880, that the problem of how to transliterate the Japanese language into an equivalent *Romaji* was discussed scientifically and was practically solved. It was during this period, too, that the Society gained the distinction of being served by such eminent students,—to whom the name Nihonologue, rather than Sino-logue, should be given,—as Satow, Griffis, Aston, Hepburn, Geerts, Chamberlain, Dickins, Rein, Milne, Gubbins and Dixon, with whom there were several worthy colleagues who made minor contributions. It was then, that the 'Transactions' became widely known abroad and gained a high repute among scholars.

"In 1886, there happened to begin a lapse in the Society's productivity which continued for the larger part of the next four years; but in 1890 a marked reinvigoration took place. The devotion of Chamberlain and Aston, reinforced by Gubbins Conder, Knott, Dening and Milne had continued. Then, the memorable contributions of Wigmore and Lowell increased by the work of Droppers, Clement, Kirby, and a goodly number of others, appeared, initiating a sequence of six rich years which show now a record of production of the highest value in the study of Japanese history in law, literature and religion. The 'Transactions' of those six years—1890 to 1896—mark, probably, the most valuable and noteworthy era in the Society's career, so far, even though my judgement also bids me to place upon a level with them the achievements of the four years just passed.

Discouraging Period

"Within the decade from 1896 to 1906, however, excepting the temporary revival which occurred in 1899, there came the most unproductive and discouraging period of our Society's career, as a group of scholars. In fact, there were times then when even some of its best friends almost lost heart and hope. Indeed, I am compelled to bear both willing and unwilling witness that, during the latter part of this decade, it

was chiefly through the unfailing fidelity and loyalty of Rev. Arthur Lloyd, seconded by Dr. D. C. Greene and a few faithful others that our Society, now so vigorous and abounding in achievement, was saved from complete failure. Our treasury, during those years was amply supplied with money ; and the kind of work could have been published to enrich our ' Transactions,' but many workers were not at command.

" With the year 1906, I am happy to learn, this decade of inertia and of barrenness came to an end. There was begun then an energetic era rapidly becoming productive and even opulent, which now is rounding out into a new decade almost wholly unlike the ten years preceding. For several years now the Society's ' Transactions ' have included some of the most extensive, carefully wrought, instructive, and thereby valuable of all existing contributions to the world's knowledge of the history, religions, arts, economics, industries and political movements of the Japanese people and their Government. As we are now in immediate contact with this eminent work, and as the workers are near by, or have just left us for distant homes, I need not ' call the roll ' this evening. Besides, it is not within the scope of my retrospect to tell of matters happening to-day.

" I close these notes, therefore, with well founded congratulations to you for what this Society of ours has been throughout its long and much varied career, and for the comprehensive work of distinguished merit it has been enabled to do in serving its high purpose, wishing, as I take my seat, far worthier achievements for it in the future than are preserved even now in its ' Transactions.' "

Dr. MacCauley subsequently received the following interesting letter :

Ithaca, N.Y. March 1, 1915

My dear Dr. MacCauley,

" I beg to thank you for a copy of the " Japan Advertiser " of February 4th, 1915, containing your address—" Historical Retrospect of the Asiatic Society of Japan "—at its annual meeting and dinner on January 27th. As I was one of the first members of this Society, and read a paper on " The Streets and Street Names of Yedo " at its second meeting, I think you may

say that the Rev. E. W. Syle was the real father of the Asiatic Society, though Dr. S. R. Brown deserves credit also. Perhaps—since pre-natal history is usually unwritten and of the unrecordable—one must not be too dogmatic as to origins. At the Imperial University, and formed early in 1872, there was a Literary and Social Union among the American professors and their families, and one of the papers read, I remember, was on “Chinese Music” by the Rev. E. W. Syle. Then also, as I remember and as my diary (October 24, 1872) reminds me, I had a conversation with Professor Antisell about forming an “Academy” of native and foreign “Nihonologues”—to use your word of 1915. About this time, Rear-Admiral Shadwell, of the British Navy, with his staff, was visiting Yokohama late in 1872, and Mr. Syle, being an Englishman, saw a good opportunity to start the Society of which we had talked; and so the organization became a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain—very much to the surprise and open criticism of the Rev. Dr. Henry Hayes Ward of the New York “Independent,” one of America’s chief Orientalists, who wondered why it should not be under American auspices. Without, however, the aid and encouragement of Mr. Ernest M. Satow, the Secretary of the British Legation, and the scholars of this Embassy, it is hard to see how the young Society could have lived long.

I attended the first meeting of the Society, at Yokohama, October 30, 1872, at which Mr. Satow read a paper on “The Geography of Japan,” and Dr. Hadlow another upon the Hyalonia Mirabilis, or Glass Sponge, some specimens of which I had already collected and sent to the naturalist, in New Jersey, the Rev. Samuel Lockwood. Dr. Syle pressed me to write a paper for the next or second meeting of the Asiatic Society and, no one else coming forward, I (after a year in the interior, at Fukui, during which time I had been much interested in street names, as indices of history) prepared and read a paper on the street names of the capital. “Yedo” was the term then in use. Among foreigners the name “Tokio” or “Tokyo” was slow in currency. Indeed “Tokei” seemed about this time to win the day.

There were 85 persons present at the first public meeting to hear Mr. Satow's paper, and at the second a "good attendance," and the after discussion was animated. I had the pleasure of being at several later gatherings, meeting most of the men interested in knowing the reality as to the Japanese and their history and natural environment.

After my arrival in the home-land, I was active for a number of years, by lectures, personal letters and interviews with libraries, in pressing upon them and the public the value of the Society's "Transactions" and in getting the proper authorities to purchase sets of the volumes. I am happy to say that most of our large city and University libraries now have these invaluable works of reference on their shelves.

Please bear my greetings to the members of the Society at their next meeting. This letter will explain why I take so much interest and delight in the present prosperity of the Asiatic Society of Japan. The day of small things is past.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Wm. Elliot Griffis.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN

REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1914.

The following is an account of the Society's work during the year 1914 :—

The number of General Meetings held during the year was eight. The dates of the meetings, together with the lecture given, or paper read, at each, were as follows :—

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| January 14th | (At Keiogijuku)—Paper on a "Buddhist Parallel to 'Poor Richard's Almanac'" by Dr. S. H. Wainwright. |
| February 25th | (At Keiogijuku)—Paper on the "Life of Yoshida Shoin" by the Rev. H. E. Coleman. |
| March 18th | (At Keiogijuku)—Paper on the "Observance by Japan of International Law during the Russo-Japanese War" by Dr. Amos S. Hershey, Professor of Science and International Law at the Indiana University, U. S. A. |
| April 22nd | (At H. B. M. Embassy)—Reading by Professor W. W. McLaren, Ph. D., of selections from the Introduction to his collection of Japanese Government Documents. |
| May 20th | (At Keiogijuku)—Paper on "the Political Development of Japan"—review of its present political history suggested by the recent works of Mr. J. H. Gubbins, C. M. G., and Dr. Uyehara—by Professor W. W. McLaren, Ph. D. (Read by Prof. F. P. Purvis). |
| June 24th | (At Keiogijuku)—Paper on "Spanish Adventurers in Siam and Cambodia in the sixteenth century" by Professor A. W. Playfair, M. A. (Read by Prof. J. T. Swift, M. A.) |

October 21st (At Keiogijuku)—Extracts from a paper on
“ Pioneer Engineering in Japan ” by the late
Mr. R. H. Brunton, some time employed by
the Japanese Government as Engineer in
charge of Lighthouse Construction. (Read by
Mr. J. Struthers, M. A.).

November 18th (At Keiogijuku)— ditto

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on
January 14th, and was followed by a dinner at the Toyokwan, at
which the Society entertained Mr. J. Carey Hall, C.M.G., I.S.O.,
and his daughters, and Professor W. W. McLaren, Ph. D.,
who were all shortly leaving Japan.

Council meetings have also been held regularly during the
year.

In addition to the above the Council have also to report the
following matters which have occupied their attention :—

1. PUBLICATIONS

During the year 1914 the Society published Volume
XLII, in two parts :

Part 1.—681 pp. containing *Japanese Government Docu-
ments*, by W. W. McLaren, Ph. D.

Part 2.—133 pp. containing *Japanese Trade and Residence
in the Philippines Before and During the Spanish
Occupation*, by M. T. Paske-Smith ; *Introduction
of the Sweet Potato into the Far East*, by Dr. Ed-
mund Simon ; *The Kokwa Jichiroku, a Buddhist
Parallel to Poor Richard's Almanack*, by Rev. S. H.
Wainwright, M. D., D. D.; *The Political Develop-
ment of Japan*, by W. W. McLaren, Ph. D.

In addition to the publications above, reprints were made
of Volume XI, Part 2, Volume XIII, Part 2, and Volume XV,
Part 1.

2. ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

As indicated in last year's report the Organisation Committee has continued its investigations into the contents of the Transactions with a view to indicate to members likely subjects for papers and communications to the Society. Detailed reports on two sections viz. Economics and Industry ; Religion and Philosophy, have been submitted to the Council and are printed so that members may be guided in selecting subjects coming under either of these headings. Other sections will be analysed in a similar manner, submitted to Council and passed on to members in due course. The Society asks for the cooperation of all members in its work ; there must be many willing and able to take up and treat to full advantage some of the Religion and Philosophy subjects suggested in the two reports appended.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY .

The articles contributed to " The Transactions " on the subject of Religion and Philosophy have been comparatively numerous and rather varied. Some phases of this field have been fairly well covered but there is still much virgin soil waiting to be tilled. Even the ground that has been covered should be gone over again more carefully for we are still in the pioneer stage.

LIST OF ARTICLES already Contributed.

Shinto. Esoteric Shinto, (Lowell XXI, XXII : 1) ; Ancient Rituals (Satow VII : 2 & 4, IX : 2, Florenz XXVII : 1) ; Sects—Tenrikyo (Greene XXIII), Remmonkyo (Lloyd, Greene, XXIX : 1) ; Shrines—Ise (Satow II), Izumo (Schwartz XII : 4) ; The God Ame-no-mi-naka-nushi-no-kami (Kato XXXVI : 1), Uke-mochi-no-kami (Kirby XXXVIII : 2) ; Revival of Pure Shinto (Satow III : 1, Appendix)

Buddhism. Introduction into Japan (Summers XIV : 1) ; Development in Japan (Lloyd XXII : 3) ; Formative Elements (Lloyd XXXV : 2) ; Ethics (Chamberlain IX : 3, Atkinson XXXIII : 2, XXXV : XXXVIII, Anesaki XL, Bouldin and Ojima XLI : 2) ; Shin Sect (Troup XIV : 1, Reischauer XXXVIII : 5) ; Scriptures—

Textual History (Anesaki XXXV : 2), Four Agamas in Chinese (Anesaki XXXV : 3), Gobunsho of Rennyo Shonin (Troup XVII : 1), A Sutra in Greek (Lloyd XXXVIII : 3), Buddhist Gold Nuggets (Reischauer XL ; Rosaries of the Different Sects (James IX : 2); Dazai on Buddhism (Hall XXXVIII : 2)

Confucian Philosophy and Ethics. Confucian Philosophy in Japan (Den'g XXXVI : 2); Various Schools (Haga, Inoue XX : 1); Shushi School in Japan (Lloyd XXXIV : 4, Knox, Haga XX : 1), Yomci School and Nakae Toju (Fisher XXXVI : 2); Ki, Ri, and Ten (Knox XX : 1).

Christianity. Introduction into China and Japan (Gubbins VI : 1); Jesuit Mission Press in Japan (Satow XXVII : 2, Chamberlain XVII : 1); Psalms in Japanese (Chamberlain VIII : 3); Christian Valley (Dixon XVI : 3).

Miscellaneous. Ancestral Worship in Japan (Kirby XXXVIII : 4); Japanese Funeral Rites (Lay XIX : 3) The Seven Gods of Happiness (Dickins VIII : 4); Equine Deities (Eastlake XI : 2); Parallelisms in Religion (Otto XL).

It is clear from the above list that not more than a beginning has been made in this great field of Religion and Philosophy in Japan. It is true that some books have been published in western languages dealing with this field, but the treatment is usually very general and far from adequate. Literature on Christianity in Japan is growing with each year and we have no special suggestions to make. For a fuller study of the old religions of Japan we would suggest the following general subjects for papers and communications to the Society.

1. The Six Nara Sects.
2. The Origin and Development of the Tendai and Shingon Sects.
3. The Great Religious Awakening of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries.
4. Religion during the Tokugawa Period.
5. Religious Syncretism of Kobo Daishi.
6. Main Tenets of the Leading Buddhist Sects.

7. The God-idea in Japanese Buddhism.
8. The Ways of Salvation in Japanese Buddhism.
9. The Doctrine of the Future Life in Japanese Buddhism.
10. The Theories of Knowledge in Japanese Buddhism.
11. Japanese Buddhist Cosmologies.
12. The Present Condition of the Various Buddhist Sects.
13. Possible Christian Elements in Amida Buddhism.
14. Buddhist Ethics in Theory and Practice To-day.
15. The Origin and Development of the Various Shinto Sects.
16. The Place of Shinto in Present-Day Japan.
17. The Disestablishment of Buddhism and Shinto.
18. Religious Syncretism in Japan To-day.
19. The Significance of Japanese Officialdom's Encouragement of Religion To-day.
20. Biographical sketches of the Leading Religion Teachers and Philosophers ancient and modern.

In addition to these general subjects any translation from the writings of the great Japanese religious teachers or philosophers, or selections from the leading canonical scriptures of Japanese Buddhism, is obviously work which should be done as soon as possible.

ECONOMICS AND INDUSTRY

As will be seen from the list below, articles have been contributed to "The Transactions" on a wide variety of economic subjects,—more particularly upon resources and industries. None of these articles, however, is in any sense exhaustive, and very few of the authors have undertaken to deal with their topics comprehensively. Continued work along the same lines is perhaps the most obvious opportunity for further investigation.

LIST OF ECONOMIC ARTICLES *hitherto contributed to "The Transactions":—*

Ancient civilization. Articles on sepulchral mounds, (Satow, VIII); on primitive culture, prehistoric survivals, and origins, (Munro, XXXIV, XXXVII.

XXXVIII); and on the beginning of civilization in Japan, (Dooman, XXV.

Population. Race struggles in Korea, (Parker, XVIII); Population of Japan, (Droppers, XXII); Village life, (Lloyd, XXXIII); Adoption and marriage, (Kirby, XXXVI).

Land Tenure. (Articles by Tarring, VIII; Gubbins, XV; Simmons and Wigmore, XIX; and Grinnan, XX).

Economic Theory. (Droppers, XXIV; Kirby XXXV).

Currency. Copper (Polder, XIX); Silver (Droppers, XXIII)

Currency. Copper (Polder, XIX); Silver, (Droppers, XXIII).

Commerce. Tobacco, (Satow, VI); Maritime enterprise, (Bonar, XV); Railway development, (Trevithick, XXII); Siam, (Satow, XIII); Spain and Portugal, (Satow XVIII); England, (Riess, XXVI); United States, (Williams XXXVII).

Resources and Industries. Minerals, (Geerts, III, IV, V); Cotton, (Poate, IV); Fisheries, (Gregory, V); Food plants, (Kinch, XI); Vegetable wax, (Gribble, III); Pottery and porcelain, (Satow, VI, and Atkinson, VIII); Sugar, (Ota, VIII); Chemistry, Geerts, III and IV; Atkinson, VII; Kinch, VIII; Korschelt and Yoshida, XII); Lacquer, (Quin, IX); Tea, (Gribble, XII); Salt, (Wileman, XVII); Petroleum, (Newell, XXIII); Bamboos (Satow, XXVII); Agriculture (Struthers, XLI; Longford, XXII; Armstrong, XXXVIII; Droppers, XXII); Printing, (Satow, X).

The Organization Committee desires also to call attention once more to certain entirely new subjects suggested by the Council last year as suitable for papers and communications.

Sumptuary legislation and its effectiveness

Contemporary family budgets

Organization of fishing industry, and fish marketing

Forest practice and regulations of different periods

Road, bridge, and harbor development

History of the Japanese tariff

The labour movement

The guild system

The following topics, also suggested by the Council have been only partially covered by previous contributions :—

Transportation in the last 50 years

Development of special industries, e.g. cotton, silk, sugar, copper, iron and steel

Finally the Organization Committee begs leave to suggest, in addition, a few other topics, in the hope of stimulating more economic investigation ;—

The economic geology of Japan

The development of hydro-electric power

Steam-power in Japan

History and problems of large-scale enterprise in Japan

Old banking systems in Japan, and the unification of banking

Apprenticeship,—customs, rules, and regulations

Hours of labor of women and children in manufactures and trade

Insurance in Japan

The camphor industry

By-employments in rural Japan

Live stock enterprise in Japan

The paper-making industry

Colonization in Hokkaido, Korea, and Manchuria

3. LIBRARY

The following volumes have been added to the Library during the year. Donations are indicated by an asterisk.

- Krausse, A. China in Decay. The story of a disappearing Empire 1.
Peery, R. B. The Gist of Japan 1.
Knox, G. W. The Spirit of the Orient..... 1.
Bird, I. L. Unbeaten Tracks in Japan. An account of travels in the interior including visits to the aborigines of Yezo & the shrine of Nikko 1.
Griffis, W. E. Verbeck of Japan. A citizen of no country 1.

- Newton, J. C. C. Japan. Country, court, & people. 1.
- Hirth, F. and Rockhill, W. W. Chan-Ju-Kua.
His work on the Chinese & Arab trade in the
twelfth and thirteenth centuries, entitled Chu-
fan-chi 1.
- Suyematsu, K. The Risen Sun 1.
- Benneville, J. S. Sakurambo 1.
- Diary of Richard Cocks 1.
- McKenzie, F. A. The Tragedy of Korea..... 1.
- Takckoshi, Y. Japanese Rule in Formosa. Tr. by
G. Braithwaite 1.
- Chamberlain, B. H. Things Japanese..... 1.
- Huish, M. B. Japan & its art. 1.
- Ladd, G. T. In Korea with Marquis Ito 1.
- Gerrare, W. Greater Russia 1.
- McCormick, F. The Tragedy of Russia in Pacific
Asia 1.
- Wertheimber, L. A Muramasa Blade. A story of
feudalism in old Japan 1.
- Ayrton, M. C. Child-Life in Japan, and Japanese
child-stories 1.
- Griffis, W. E. The Religions of Japan. From the
dawn of history to the era of Meiji..... 1.
- Bacon, A. M. A Japanese Interior..... 1.
- Satoh, H. Agitated Japan. The Life of Baron Ii
Kamon-no-kami Naosuke. (Based on the Kai-
koku Shimatsu of Shimada Saburo)..... 1.
- Asakawa, K. The Origin of the Feudal Land Ten-
ure in Japan 1.
- *Smithsonian Institution. Langley Memoir on
Mechanical Flight 1.
- *Miyamori, A. Representative Tales of Japan ... 2.
- Dening, W. A New Life of Toyotomi Hideyoshi.. 1.
- Dening, W. Japan in Days of Yore 1.
- Shand, W. J. S. The Case of Ten-ichi-bo. A
cause celebre in Japanese history. A deci-
sion of Ooka..... 1.
- *Census of the Philippine Islands. 1908 4.
- *Miyamori, A. A Life of Mr Yukichi Fukuzawa... 1.

Back number of the Transactions may be obtained by members of the Society at half their published price. . Any volume or part of a volume with be sent, postage prepaid, upon application to the Society's Agents. To non-members and non-subscribers the published price is charged.

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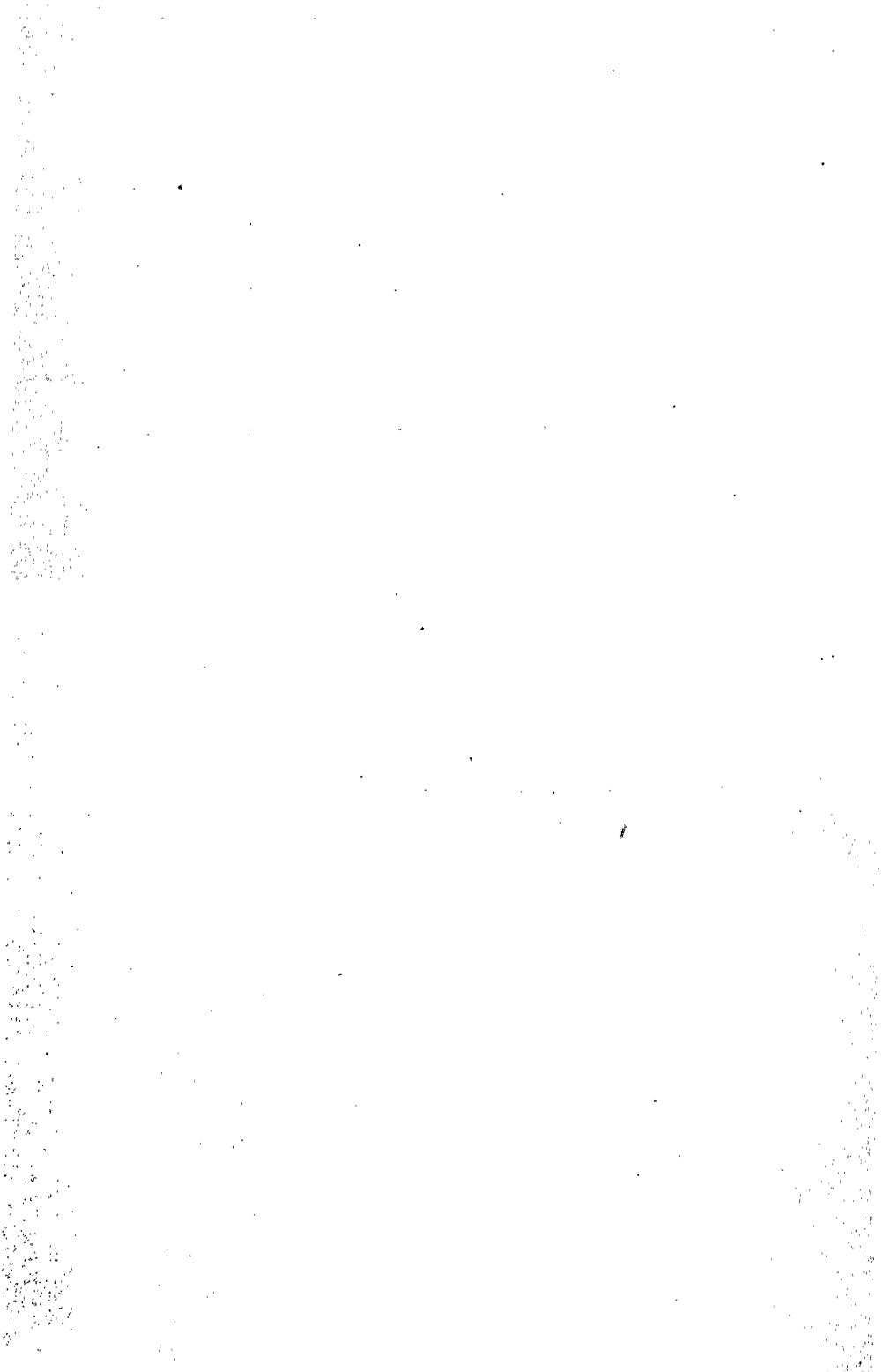
Dear Sirs,

Oblige me by sending to the address given below the following back numbers of the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan. I enclose a P. O. Money Order or Bank Draft for the amount of my order.

VOLUME	PART	VOLUME	PART

Name.....

Address.....



Fielde, A. M. A Corner of Cathay. Studies from life among the Chinese	1.
Nitobe, I. Bushido. The Soul of Japan	1.
Uchimura, K. Representative Men of Japan	1.
Sakurai, T. Human Bullets. (Nikudan) Tr. from the Japanese by M. Honda and A. M. Bacon	1.
Uchimura, K. How I Became a Christian: Out of My Diary.....	1.
Griffis, W. E. Matthew Galbraith Perry. A Typi- cal American Naval Officer	1.
*Fukugenzan-Kokon-Zatsuyeki-Sanjushu	1.
覆元槩古今雜劇三十種	
*Chau Ju kua. The Chu-fan-chi	1.
趙汝适 諸蕃志	

HONORARY TREASURER'S REPORT

To the President of

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

Sir,

I beg to report that the Accounts of the Society for the year ending December 31st, 1914 are as follows.

RECEIPTS

To Balance brought forward 31st, December, 1913..	Y 1,876.11
„ Memberships	1,752.50
(a) Annual Subscriptions....	Y 1,190.00
(b) Arrears paid up	125.00
(c) Life Subscription A/C ..	117.50
(d) Library (30 years)	115.00
(c) Entrance Fees	205.00
„ Transactions sold	649.64
„ Murdoch's History Vol. 1 sold.....	163.00
„ Interest, Exchange & Sundries	73.30
	<u>Y 4,514.55</u>

EXPENDITURES

By Petties for Secretaries, Editor, and Treasurer .. Y	118.55
„ Librarian	172.00
(a) Assistant	Y 120.00
(b) Books	50.00
(c) Petties	2.00
„ Rent, Meetings	255.48
„ Transactions	3,389.47
(a) Printing	Y 3,005.95
(b) Packing and Distribution	502.64
(c) Advertising	8.10
(d) Insurance.....	47.18
(e) Other percontras	25.60
„ Murdoch's History Vol. 1	3.62
„ Furniture	24.85
„ Exchange and Sundries	1.68
„ Balance carried forward	348.90
	<u>Y 4,514.55</u>

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS

1910 to 1914

RECEIPTS	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
To Membership	1854.78	1835.10	1550.00	2224.00	1752.50
„ Transactions sold	603.46	646.48	774.15	651.54	649.64
„ Murdoch's History sold	669.25	639.60	913.29	252.20	163.00
„ Interest & Sundries	134.32	40.90	103.75	171.25	73.30
Total.....	3261.81	2662.08	3341.19	3298.99	2638.44
Balance brought forward...	3598.16	1354.21	2458.94	2083.28	1876.11
	<u>6859.97</u>	<u>4016.29</u>	<u>5800.13</u>	<u>5382.27</u>	<u>4514.55</u>
EXPENDITURES					
By Transactions published.	2279.21	458.75	716.54	2132.71	3589.47
„ Murdoch's History....	2566.70	509.13	1603.00	57.59	3.62
„ Library.....	144.00	50.00	782.00	683.05	172.00
„ Lectures .....	.....	.....	245.00	.....	.....
„ Administration.	200.85	207.72	213.42	290.40	118.55
„ Rent and Sundries....	315.00	305.05	156.86	222.46	257.16
„ Furniture.....	.....	.....	.....	119.95	24.85
Total.....	5505.76	1557.35	3716.85	4506.16	4155.65
Balance carried forward....	1354.21	2558.94	2083.28	1876.11	348.90
	<u>6859.97</u>	<u>4016.29</u>	<u>5800.13</u>	<u>5382.27</u>	<u>4514.54</u>

NOTES

The income from membership dues is below the record of 1913 but is above the average of recent years. The expenditure on Transactions has been very heavy and includes printing Volume 41 parts 4 and 5, Volume 42 parts 1 and 2, and reprinting Volume 11 part 2, Volume 13 part 2, Volume 14 part 2, Volume 15 parts 1 and 2. The 1914 Volume (42) is completed and paid for and the reprinting of back numbers sold out is nearly finished. For 1915 only one or two reprints will be necessary.

PROPERTY

The most recent report of the Society's stock of Transactions from the agents is as on 29th., December, 1914. The property of the Society may be put as follows :

Balance carried forward.....	Y	348.90
Transactions as on 29th Dec. 1914 say		15,000.00
do. abroad say		275.00
Murdoch's History Vol. 1 520 say		1,170.00
Library (insured value).....		5,000.00
	<u>Y</u>	<u>21,793.90</u>

The Transactions are written down at less than fifty per cent. of their published price and Murdoch's History Volume 1 at 2.25 per copy.

MEMBERSHIP

There have been recorded during the year 6 deaths, and 14 resignations, and 15 have been dropped for non-payment of dues or on account of communications from the Society being returned undelivered, making a total loss of 35. On the other side 41 new members have been elected, making a net gain of 6. The membership by classes is as follows :

Honorary Members	7
Life Members.....	145
Annual Members	278
Libraries (30 years)	14

4. AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS

The following new By-Law has been added to the By-Laws of the Society :—

AID TO CONTRIBUTORS

When, in the judgment of the Council, a specific contribution to the Transactions of the Society is desirable, the Council may invite some competent person to prepare such contribution, and may appropriate pecuniary aid towards the research, translation, or other need arising in its preparation.

Ordinarily, however, the Council will bear only the cost of the publication and distribution of contributions to the Society's Transactions.

OBITUARY

On the morning of Sunday, May 24th., 1914 the Asiatic Society of Japan sustained a heavy loss in the death of its honoured Vice-President, Richard J. Kirby, Esq.

Mr. Kirby, a native of North Shields, England, came to Japan in 1869, when he was but fifteen years old. With the quiet courage and unrelaxing devotion characteristic of his whole life, he at once devoted the earliest of early morning hours to the acquisition of the Japanese language. This study, thus early begun was strictly maintained throughout his life, and made possible his exceptional mastery of the difficult literary characters, which later made him so valued a contributor to the Transactions of the Society.

Mr. Kirby became a member of the Asiatic Society in 1889. He was elected one of its councillors in 1892, and served as Honorary Treasurer from 1907 to 1909 inclusive, and as Vice-President from 1912 to the present year. From 1900 to 1913 he was a steady contributor to the Society's Transactions, the titles of his papers being as follows :—

Dazai on Japanese Music

Dazai on *Bubi*

Dazai on *Gakusei*

Dazai on Food and Wealth

Dazai on Adoption and Marriage

Ukemochi no Kami

Ancestral Worship in Japan

Dazai Jun on Doing Nothing and Divination

From this list it appears that his chief work for the Society was to make known to Western scholars the life and teachings of the philosopher, Dazai Jun, eminent in Japanese history for his exposition of Japanese thought and life in the 18th century. The exact scholarship necessary to the successful accomplishment of such a work demanded the mastery of such a mass of philosophical and religious ideographs as would have been the pride of any professional student free to devote his whole life to study. Yet this was accomplished by Mr. Kirby in the midst of an active business career, which brought him heavy responsibilities and engrossing interests.

As a councillor of the Society, his wisdom, veiled by a modest reticence, was always of a high value which his associates were glad to recognise. Most valuable to the Society as such was his faith in the permanent importance of it as an organization devoted to research. His labours together with those of the late Rev. D. C. Greene, LL.D. and the late Rev. Professor Arthur Lloyd, M. A., and one or two others now living, made it possible to continue unbroken the series of the Transactions during the most critical period of the Society's history.

Mr. Kirby's associates in the Council of the Society will long mark his place and mourn his absence.

N.C.
C. 1

"A book that is shut is but a block"

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